of rank-growproduces the grow almost time no crop er. Given a it, and a hot o as effective d centrifugal. great ricks of g as an ordis the peak of der where the learn that in five, six or pastured. The has become covery of vast ing the county ural resource g and certain. er is spread ibutes to the eef and dairy southern Caliwith a lavish Kern river is the country flood times rn river, it is e sea. When which spread gantic spiderlfa meadows large natural

f the river are reservoir, with r, that instead tains, at the at its extreme le at this seste the various nd bureaus of ystematic buh deserves the ess. At presnt proper and The President that these varilidated under is now dupli-

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vernment and terms to the here the cattle f the Departfarmers and s of blackleg rcome by the er one million says Dr. "this vac-

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VOL. LXII. - NO. 23

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

WENGLAND DE AGRICULTURE

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUR. CO.

Publishers and Proprietors.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT

NO. S STATE STREET,

Boston, Mass.

TERMS:

82.00 per annum, in advance. 83.50 if not paid ir advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents. All persons sending contributions to The PLOUGHWAY for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side.

Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

Connecticut's Good Roads.

is making more rapid advance than Connect-

icut in securing good roads. Construc-

tion is left with the towns, but the State

pays two-thirds the cost where the town has

over a million dollars of property taxed,

and three fourths the cost in towns where

the property is below a million dollars. Thus the poorer towns receive most help,

yet the richer communities are eager to

omply with the act and to appropriate their

Since 1895, when the plan was started, 162

towns out of the 168 in the State complied

with the law, and have commenced road im-

provement, the results of which are already

quite remarkable. During the past two years 138 miles of road have been practi-cally completed. The change in conditions of

travel is becoming fully appreciated throughout the State, and there is pressure each year

for increase of the appropriations. One very

important result is the training given town

officials in the art of road constructions and

repair, so that old, worthless methods are

more for their money.

In securing the co-operation of practically

all the towns and in arousing general interest in road improvement throughout the State, the Connecticut plan seems to have

surpassed the State or county method as practiced, say in Massachusetts and in New

Jersey. The weak point of the Connecti

cut system has been the lack of connection

between the improved sections of road, but

this fault is disappearing with the new con-

Muskmelons Under Glass.

blights has been discovered. There are three different species of fungi that annually

spraying with various fungicides has been

repeatedly practiced. The climatic condi-

tions of New England are such that they

and while cucumbers are subject to similar

Melons have been grown during the past

troubles, they stand these much better, be-

season under tent cloth in the Connecticu

valley with different results. On account

the absence of bees under tent cloth very

little if any fruit was obtained in most cases

The vines, however, showed, on the whole,

a better development, and were freer from

Two crops were raised under glass from

value for use.

cause they are much more hardy.

blights than those out of doors.

cannot be considered the best for melons

structions made year by year.

eing given up, and the towns are getting

For the amount of money spent, no State

Entered as second-class mail matter.

share of the cost.

before buying.

usually regulated by more or less well-defined rules, based upon general experi-ence. Thus redtop, orchard-grass and Eng-

lish rye-grass are usually stated at three

bushels per acre of fourteen pounds to the bushel. In each bushel there should be at

least 8.9 pounds of good seed, the remainder being chaff, dead seeds and weed seeds. This is 25.8 pounds to the acre in three

bushels. If the germinating power is fifty

per cent. less, nearly five bushels per acre will be needed, and in seed weighing only twelve pounds per bushel, with fifty per cent.

of the good seed germinating, 6½ bushels are needed. If a high-grade seed weighing 16¾

pounds to the bushel is used and ninety per

cent. germinates, less than 13 bushels will be needed to the acre. All of these grades

have been found in their tests, and unless

one knows which he is using it is only by

The amount of weed seeds even in that which would be called good is surprising. In one sample that had but one-fifth of one

per cent. of spurious seeds, there were 990

weed seeds in a pound, or more than 59,000 in a bushel of sixty pounds. In a sample containing four-fifths of one per cent. of

weed seeds, there were about three thousand weed seeds to the pound, and in one that

had 21 per cent. there were more than 27,000

weed seeds in a pound, and with fifteen pounds to the acre the farmer would distribute about 414,000 weed seeds. A sample of clover seed offered in the Chicago market a few years ago had about 338,300 weed seeds in a pound, or more than 20,000

A table of seven samples of clover seed

chance that he secures a proper stand.

of authority.

ort large numere. Recently ttle have been uring the war.

distribution imal Industry ts; the losses less than one The discovine has elimattle growers

h 125 to 150 g, and should

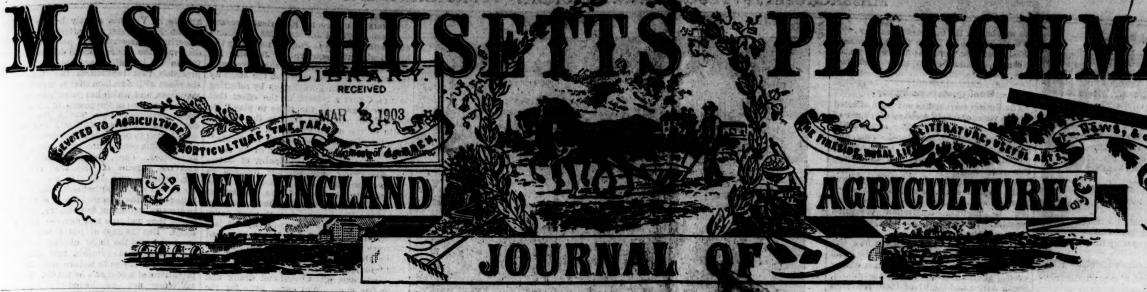
; Peach, 12c.; new Red Cross s Fruit Grower

March to October, which showed absolutely no traces of blight, notwithstanding that infected plants were generally to be found over the entire State, and were abundant in the immediate vicinity of the greenhouse. No water was applied to the foliage of the plants under glass, and as the ventilators were constantly open during the day in summer, thus allowing entrance of bees, no difficulty was experienced in setting plenty of fruit. The absence of moisture and dew on foliage of these plants under glass was undoubtedly the reason for their being free from infection, and the same held good to a certain extent to those cultivated under ent cloth. Our first crop, which matured in lune, averaged over ten melons per plant, and the second was fully as prolific.

The prices ordinarily paid for melons would not be sufficient to cover the expense of growing them under glass. A special market with a fancy price would be necessary in order to insure fair returns for labor, Cucumbers under glass usually average from \$2 to \$5 per plant according to season, profit they cught to bring from fifty cents to each. At the present time there is a mited market for melons at these prices No doubt a larger demand would be forth-In three samples of timothy, No. 1 sold at pounds of the seed tested.

The dealers should not only be honest, but have a knowledge of the seeds they sell. For double-shoot system, and all the laterals of good seed in a bushel. Good seed on were nipped at the second or third joint.

Many fine crops of melons are grown under class on private estates, the amount of fruit and they advise their reputation and they advise their reputation and they advise their area.



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY

The Former's Interest in Good Seeds. Farmer's Interest in Good Seeds.

Farmers' Builetin, No. 111, from the Department of Agriculture bears the above title, and contains so much that should be considered before the farmer purchases his seed for another season that we condense it for the benefit of those who do not receive these bulletins. The botanist of the department in transmitting says that a bushel of clover seed purchased by one farmer for \$3.50, while weighing sixty pounds, actually had only 27½ pounds of good clover seed, which thus cost him \$7.57 per bushel. This shows the importance of having seed tested before buying. But in buying poor seed there is other loss beside the cost of the proportion of good seed. Poor seed may fail to grow or give an uneven stand. Grass and clover seeds often contain many weed seeds, and

nay bring an entirely new weed to the The amount of seed to be sown per acre is

IMPORTED BULLDOG, DON JUAN. Owned by Eberhart Kennels, Camp Dennison, Uhio.

gives the selling price per bushel, the per cent. and number of pounds of good seed per bushel, with the cost per bushel of good seed. Sample No. 1 cost \$5.50 per bushel, and No. 4 cost \$4.75 a bushel. Each had eighteen cents a pound, and had 63.8 per and No. 4 cost \$4.75 a bushel. Each had ninety-three per cent. of good seed or 55.8 pounds in a bushel. In No. 1 the good seed pound. No. 3 sold at sixteen cents a pound. The growing of muskmelons outdoors has been beset with many difficulties within the past few years, and at the present time it is questionable whether it is worth while attempting to grow them, at least until attempting to grow them attempting to grow them, at least until attempting to me reliable method of controlling the No. 3, bought of the same party as No. 1, cost \$5 a bushel, had ninety-two per cent. of No. 5 sold at fifteen cents a pound. It had good seed or 55.2 pounds per bushel. Cost 35.6 per cent. or 4.6 pounds per bushel of affect melons in this section. The disastrous of good seed \$5.40 a bushel. No. 5 cost \$4.75 good seed, which cost forty-one cents a effects caused by one of these can be very a bushel, and had 80.1 per cent. or fortypound. No. 6 sold at fourteen cents a pound, be partially controlled, and the third has of good seed in a bushel. Cost of good seed \$5.91 a bushel. No. 6 cost \$4 and had 22.1 per cent. or 2.48 pounds per bushel, at a cost of 63.6 cents a pound. No. proven well-nigh hopeless, even where a bushel and had 87.3 per cent. or 51.38 7 sold at 11.9 cents a pound. It had 27.4 per pounds of good seed to the bushel. Cost of cent. or 3.22 pounds of good seed in a bushel. Cost of good seed 43.4 cents a good seed \$4.59 a bushel. No. 7 sold at \$3.50 a bushel and had 46.2 per cent. of good seed or 27.72 pounds to the bushel. Cost of good pound. No. 8 cost ten cents a pound, and had 20.8 per cent. of good seed or 2.71 pounds to the bushel. Good seed cost seed \$7.56. Thus neither the highest priced nor the lowest gave the cheapest good seed, forty-eight cents a pound. These were all that being found in No. 6. As from ten to imported seed and bought in one hundredfifteen pounds per acre are usually sown of ound lots. No. 9 was American-grown clover seed, it will be seen that twenty to seed and sold at ten cents a pound in one thirty pounds per acre of the No. 7 sample would be needed to equal the regular thousand-pound lots. This had 87.3 per cent. of good seed or 12.2 pounds in a mount of No. 1 or No. 4. The amount of bushel, and good seed cost 11.4 cents a injurious weed seeds would also affect its pound. It would have been cheaper than the others at double the price. While the Three samples of redtop are given: No. 1 standard weight is fourteen pounds to the cost \$5 per bushel, 77.4 per cent. or 28.25 bushel, there were no samples that exceeded pounds of good seeds were in a bushel, and thirteen pounds, and most of them showed the good seed cost 17.7 cents a pound. No. 2 eleven to 111 pounds, while one fell to 81

cost \$1.10 a bushel, and had 10.48 per cent. pounds. Crimson clover had four samples tested. No. 1 cost \$5.75 per bushel. It had 0.82 per or 1.34 pounds of good seed in a bushel. Good seed cost 81.3 cents a pound, or nearly five times as much as that in the \$5 seed. cent. of good seed or 0.49 pounds per bushel No. 3, costing only seventy-five cents a and good seed cost \$7.38 a bushel in this bushel, was much better than No. 2, having lot. No. 2 sold at \$5.50 a bushel, 97.5 per 16.76 per cent. or 2.44 pounds in a bushel of cent. of good seed or 58.5 pounds per bushel good seed. Cost of good seed 30.7 cents a were found in this, and good seed cost pound. It would require more than seven times as much of No. 2 as of No. 1 to seed \$5.64 a bushel. No. 3 sold for \$4.75 a bushel, and had 48.36 per cent. or 29 pounds of good an acre, and even then the weeds would be seed in a bushel, at a cost of \$9.72 per bushel. likely to crowd the grass out. No. 4 sold at \$4.50 a bushel. It was the Of four samples of Kentucky blue-grass, best sample of the lot, having 90.49 per cent of good seed or 54.29 pounds in a bushel. The good seed cost \$5.04 per bushel. No. 1 sold at fourteen cents a pound. It

had 60.82 per cent. or 12.16 pounds of good seed in a bushel, and good seed cost twenty-A sample of crimson clover from Jackson three cents a pound. No. 2 cost 10.23 cents ten per cent. germinated. Samples of beardless brome-grass that looked like a pound, and had 5.84 per cent. or 6.27 pounds of good seed in a bushel. Good seed cost \$1.75 a bound. Sample 3 sold at ten cents good seed contained from fifteen to forty a pound, and had 0.46 per cent. of good seed or 0.64 pounds in a bushel. Good seed cost \$2.18 a pound. No 4. cost 6.25 per cent. of a cheaper seed. Red clover is sometimes adulterated with yellow trefoil. A package of orchard-grass from a Western cents a pound, and had 25.88 per cent. or 3.62 pounds of good seed in a bushel. Cost aler had no orchard-grass in it, but was English rye-grass. The buyers should observe four rules: Buy only of reliable of good seed twenty-four cents a pound. Sample 3 was quite pure, but did not ger-minate well, and good seed cost more than firms; avoid the cheap grades; demand a

Silo Saves Space and Labor.

materials put into the silo. In the case of field-cured fodder corn the comparison comes out still more favorably to the silo, on account of the greater difficulty in preventing the thick corn stalks from spoiling when placed under shelter.

Another reason why the silo has been adopted generally is that an acre of corn can be placed in it at less cost than it can be put up as cured fodder. To derive full benefit from the food materials in the fieldoured fodder cofn, it must be run through a feed cutter in small proportions at a time; the corn must in most cases be husked, cribbed, and either ground, cob and all, or shelled and ground. In siloing corn, the whole plant is now, as a rule, run through the cutter and filled into the silo at once, thus doing away with the separate handling of ear corn. Careful experiments with milch cows, conducted by several of our experiment stations, have shown that silage thus made from corn cut "ears and all" has produced somewhat more milk and butter than dry fodder and ear-corn, handled and fed separately, the product from the same area of land being compared in both cases. G. ELIAS & BRO.

Raising Calves Without Milk. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin (No. 60) on this subject. They started with the following formula for calf feed: Flour, 16 2-3 pounds; flaxseed meal, 33 1-3 pounds; linseed oil cake meal, fifty pounds. Take two and one-half pounds of this mixture per day for each calf. scald it in boiling water, then add enough more water to make two gallons; add a little sugar and salt before feeding. A number of trials were made with this meal on calves vill, Fla., looked of fair quality, but only ten days to three weeks old at the beginning. This formula was recommended by one of the agricultural colleges of England. It did not prove satisfactory, and six weeks were spent in trying to find the right combination of foods—a combination that would be palatable and make the calves grow.

In October the following mixture was made up and proved very satisfactory: Wheat flour, thirty pounds; cocoanut meal twenty-five pounds; nutrium, twenty pounds; linseed meal, two pounds. One

Another mixture, used for three calves in these experiments, was composed of corn meal, thirteen pounds; nutrium, twenty pounds; flaxseed, 1½ pounds; dried blood, two pounds; flour, thirty pounds; cocoanut meal, six pounds; oats chop, sifted, six pounds. This costs about the same as the other mixture, is more palatable, but did not produce quite as good results, though this may have been the fault of the calves.

Winter Protection of Small Fruits.

We furnish winter protection not to keep frost ont, but to keep it in. It is the continuous thawing and freezing that does the mischief. Freezing expands the soil, lifts it misonief. Freezing expands the soil, lifts it up. When the frost is out this soil settles back to its old position. But not so the plant, which was more or less lifted from the soil, as the freezing of the soil are the soil settles. It takes nerve to use for the soil as the freezing of the soil are the soil are the soil as the freezing of the soil are th plant, which was more or less lifted from the soil, as the freezing of the soil caused its expansion, breaking many of the plant roots, particularly the longer ones, and the fine rootlets. As I said, the soil settles, but fine rootlets. As I said, the soil settles, but the plant does not; instead it is left with its with the strawberry plant, the action of the roots more or less exposed to sun and air. The next freezing lifts the plants still further from the ground, and, with a pro-tracted spell of freezing and thawing, such as we usually have in the spring, such plants as the strawberry are sometimes killed outright.

With the strawberry there is another point to sensider. When left thus unprotected the crown leaves of the plant are be greatly lessened. But some may say, "Yes, but these old leaves all die, anyhow, so what does it matter?" The harm is ere: These leaves will die a natural death, after having fulfilled their mission, which is

tion naturally comes up, when and how shall we provide a mulch or winter protection? With different fruits this accomplished in different ways. With the strawberry, the cultivation of which should continue throughout the season, the mulch or covering should not be applied until after freezing weather sets in and the material used may be that which is the most handy. Any coarse material will answer the purpose. Straw, marsh hay, coarse stable manure, anything which will afford

How much shall we use? If applied after the ground is frozen, there is but little danger of getting on too much. For, while a covering that protects the crown from the winter sun and the ground from thawing is sufficient to answer all purposes, so far as a winter protection is concerned, a covering of several inches is better, because of the fact that this mulch will answer a double purpose. Not only is this mulch necessary as a winter protection, but if applied in sufficient quantities, it may prove a droughty fruiting season. At any rate, it beauty will mean berries free from "grit" and a cration. soft cushion for the pickers' knees.

With the bush fruits this mulch may be middle of August, we sow on oats and peas, sown thickly so as to form a complete covering. We use perhaps four bushels to the acre. In case of the absence of rain, we shears are the handlest implements for keep the surface soil broken and fine by going over the ground with our weeder, continuing the process until the growth of grain is sufficiently large to completely shade the ground.

snows that fall during the winter, will be give it an easy, graceful, natural outline, dead when the growing season comes again. always trying to keep the branches well It may then be worked into the soil by culti- down to the ground. Thin out old and vation, which, together with the mass of gnarled stems and stunted or enfeebled roots grown, will supply a large amount of wood, and endeavor to preserve a fair full-

Many fine crops of melions are grown under glass on private estates, the amount of fruit are now and then grown under glass on private estates to good advantage, the quality of the fruit which they produce being type of the fruit which they produce being specially good.

Hatch Experiment Station.

Many fine crops of melions are grown under glass on private estates, the amount of fruit good seed in a bushel. Good seed cost their customers to buy them. The lists above given show that the price is not always a guarantee. The lists above given show that the price is not always a guarantee. The lists above given show that the price is not always a guarantee of \$1.68. No. 3 mostly failed to germinate. It tomers to buy them. The lists above given show that the price is not always a guarantee. Seeds of the quality or an indication of it, but the calf thrived—it was put upon the control of all the day of and at first was fed twice a day on a ration of three pounds whole milk and one-half pound of above mixture; in a cost \$1.68. No. 3 mostly failed to germinate. It tomers to buy them. The lists above given show that the price is not always a guarantee. Seeds of the calf thrived—it was put upon the control of it, but the calf thrived—it was put upon the control of all the day of and at first was fed twice a day on a ration of three pounds whole milk and one-half pound of above mixture; in a cost \$1.68. No. 3 mostly failed to germinate. It tomers to buy them the price is not always a guarantee. The lists above given show that the price is not always aguarantee. The lists above given show that the price is not always—four to seven, depending on how the cont fit, but would be profitable to get them the price is not always—four to seven, depending on how the cont fit, but would be profitable to four or or one the off three pounds whole milk and one-half pound of above mixture; in a day on a ration of three pounds whole milk and one-half pound of above mixture; in a day on a ration of three pounds whole mike would be profitabl

**WHOLE NO. 3188** 

Five samples of orchard-grass are given, and fancy to use a statement of "pure and the product is sold to bakers principally at two conta a pound, and unbolted, it has a slight laxative effect. Dried blood is highly nutritious, is tonic in effect, and unready adultanted with the seed of meadow feeces.

No. 4 sold at \$1.50 a bushel. And had \$4.51 contains a pound, and had \$4.51 contains a pound, and the sevent of statement of the pure ont. or 6.55 pounds of good seed in a bushel. More than half the weight was a meadow feece, and good seed out \$2.56 at the pure ont. or 6.55 pounds of good seed in a bushel. While this bushel is a sure principally unitaritious, is tonic in effect. Dried blood its highly nutritious, is tonic in effect. Dried blood i

one could by experimenting find out just what are the profits of mulching. However, just to look at the results as the plants come out in the spring is enough to satisfy us that mulching pays and pays big.

Where stable manure is used for mulch-

ing care should be exercised, as large quantities may burn the plants because of the excess of nitrogen and other elements of plant food coming in contact with the roots.
Weed seed in the manure may cause much trouble, particularly if the bed is to be kept for another picking. Clean straw or marsh hay is the best material to use unless it be orn stalks.

Where one is giving a piece of land special treatment, with the object in vie v of fitting frost leaves the roots exposed or near the surface where they are destroyed with the spring cultivation.

As this is written for the CULTIVATOR, it will be read by many fruit growers of the Eastern States, where conditions may, per-haps, be somewhat different from those of our own State, yet the action of frost and the effect of freezing is the same the world over; and the man who is leaving his plants exposed to such influences is losing money often dead when growing weather comes in exposed to such influences is losing money the spring. If not dead, their vitality must every day. Better get on some sort of covering now and stop the leak.

Ice-Making to Order.

A stout frame-work is built, upon which loose poles are laid and a three-quarter inch that of elaborating the early spring flow of or inch pipe is erected in the centre of the

> the icehouse, or situated on an elevation near it, so that the ice may be shoveled on to an inclined trough placed between the bottom of the frame and the icehouse.

> This is a common plan in Switzerland when pure ice is not to be had nearby. One of the large Canadian creameries has tried the method and finds it satisfactory and that not much labor is required.

How to Prune Shrubs

We prune shrubs to regulate their growth, and make them graceful, pretty bushes, to accentuate their natural character, to invigorate weak growth or check over-luxuriance, or to increase the profusion or enhance the quality of their blossoms. We prune a privet hedge with a hedge-shears in a closely sheared, straight, artificial line or rounded form; but this sort of pruning, in the case of spireas, deutzias, weizelas, mock oranges and other garden favorites grown in shrubmeans of salvation to the crop during a bery masses, or as isolated specimens for droughty fruiting season. At any rate, it beauty of form or blossoms, would be dese-

All kinds of garden shrubs may be pruned between the times when the leaves drop off in late fall and before the buds start to more easily and cheaply applied. At our off in late fall and before the buds start to last cultivation, which is given about the burst into growth in earliest spring, but I do not like pruning in very frosty weather. and cultivate them in. They should be A stout, sharp pocketknife, as Saynor's pruning. For cutting out the stoutest shoots and the bigger old wood, a parrotbill is excellent, or a pair of lopping shears with handles three feet long.

In pruning shrubs of any kind, have an This growth, which will effectually hold the eye to regulate the growth of the plant and or vegetable matter, thus keeping ness of healthy shoots with plenty of firm, the soil porous and friable, a very important consideration. well-ripened spray twigs for flowers. In pruning small twigs always cut back close How much may be profitably expended in to an eye or joint, and in pruning branches, mulching an acre of strawberries? A very natural question. A good many fruit growers, no doubt, fail to mulch because of the expense, and by doing so lose several dollars where they save one. At the yearly shears on a shrub. We not infrequently shears on a shrub.

#### Location of Beef Cuts.

Most housewives do not understand the terms used by the butcher to describe the various cuts into which a carcass of beef is divided. Therefore, they do not always know what they are buying. Here is some information on the subject from the New

York Sun.

The whole beef is split into halves, following the centre of the backbone or verte-bral column from tail to neck. Each half contains a hind and a forequarter.

The forequarter is then cut from the hindquarter. These are the processes of the wholesaler. The "fores" and "hinds," as they are called, are now ready for the re-

The forequarter is cut into two parts--the rack, consisting of a set of ribs, and the chuck or shoulder proper up to and including the eighth rib.

The eighth-rib cut shows the blade gristle only on one side. The ninth rib is usually called a chuck roast.

The rack is cut into prime rib, standing

or rolled roasts. The chuck is a complicated piece of meat when cut into kitchen pieces by the butcher. Its anatomy yields the following pieces for cooking: Oven and pot roasts, boneless chuck steaks and chuck roasts cut free of bone and metamorphosed into top and lower Saratoga roasts. The lower cut is the more tender. It has the eye piece, which some-

what resembles the eye of a porterhouse

rolled roast. The chuck yields still more cuts to the wizard of the cleaver. There are the soup and stewing pieces, plate, navel and brisket pieces for corning, oven and pet roasts, made by removing the flesh from the shoulder bones, and chuck steaks cut from the gross rib. In the above disguises the word chuck " loses all of its plebeian character. The hindquarter is less complicated, but its dissection is interesting to the culinary economist. This part of the beef carcass is cut in two; the loin of the beef and the round, consisting of the leg, top and bottom

round, rump and flank. Now comes a steak rollcall. The loin of beef is cut by the butcher into top sirloin steaks and roasts, short sirloins, roundbone sirloins, flatbone steaks, hipbone steaks, boneless sirloin steaks, porterhouse steaks and roasts. Then there are a la mode top round cuts, bottom round cuts for pot roasts and corned beef. The rump goes into steaks and corning pieces, flank steaks and rolled flank pot roasts or corning

If the housekeeper is mystified by the shop vernacular, it is because she has not learned the "geography of the beef cuts," as a Boston culinary student put it. By not knowing her alphabet the purchaser is often imposed upon and made to pay a higher price for an artistically arranged piece of very cheap meat.

#### Low-Grade Butter Plenty.

The best fresh creamery is in about the usual supply, but there is an excess of grades below first down to renovated, and for these trade is dull and quotations tending to decline. Holders of renovated stock are trying to urge it upon the market at low prices, but without much success.

Following are opinions of well-known Boston dealers: Chapin & Adams: "Market very dull and unsatisfactory, with lots bring no more than tub butter." Brown & Deloria: "Trade dull, demand light, prices unchanged. A waking-up was expected, but the movement is delayed. Supply of good grades has not increased." Holden Brothers: "The cheaper grades are going hard on account of the large supply." G. R. Ellis & Sons: "Market quiet. Price of best fresh creamery a little firmer at 26 cents. Under grades are neglected. Western shippers have overloaded the market with cheap butter which nobody wants." G. A. Coch rane, exporter: "Butter is dull. I made another trial shipment of two hundred packages last week, but the market over there seems to be overstocked and ed. British dealers with large stocks in storage seem to have become panic-stricken and are forcing their stocks upon the market to save themselves. I could buy export butter here by the carload at 14 to 15 cents, but they are not ready for it over there. The stock of all grades of butter on hand in Boston is 45,000 packages more than last year at this time. The surplus is largely cheap or renovated Western goods, which will have to be worked off at same price. One of my foreign agents cables not to ship even if concessions are obtained below present rates, so we shall he obliged to wait until the situation over there has improved." M. J. Conant & Co. "Creamery 26 to 26½ cents, Western eggs 20 cents. The egg market is very much un-settled, and nobody can tell which way prices will move." Lucius Slade & Co. Butter market shows a better feeling, and prices hold steady. Stock of strictly fine butter is not so heavy as expected. great deal of low-grade stock arrives from the West. A gradual increase of fresh made stock may soon be expected.
of cheese is light and market firm."

Receipts of butter at Boston for the weel were 618,342 pounds, against 600,796 pounds same week last year. Of the shipments a year ago 44,000 pounds were for export, so that the present excess is quite large.

The cheese situation is unchanged, receipts still being light, demand steady and Boston for the week were 2225 boxes, against 11,830 boxes for the same week last year. The New York butter market seems a little firmer for fresh-made butter, the moderate supplies arriving being readily taken off. Some dealers quote 261 cents, but many sales have been made at 26 cents, the figure which has ruled for some time. Storage brings one to two cents less than fresh Cheap grades are abundant and demand very slow. One broker predicts that low grades will drop to 10 cents this spring. Another New York dealer states that the surplus stock is largely renovated

It is this grade chiefly that Armour and Swift hold, it being their own product, under their new cold-blast process of makingedible butter from low grades. When the new anti-oleomargarine law went into force last year, it was expected to boom butter, as it was to have decreased the use margarine, and butter was advanced and held at high prices on this belief, with the result of heavy accumulations both at country points as well as in the big distributing centres. But the packers have found a substitute for coloring which enables them to make and sell oleomargarine as formerly, leaving medium grades of butter to pile up. The process to which the dealer alludes not a full substitute for coloring, but it gives a slight tinge to the oleo. It is apparently true that a great deal of the stuff of food.

are waiting for the expected break, as well as for improvement in the foreign demand. Receipts at New York for the week 28,230 packages, against 34,079 same week last year.

#### Wool Quotations Steady.

The Boston market has not been affect by the view of slight decline of prices at the London wool sales. The situation in the United States is considered strong, and holders are confident. Few sales are reported except in fine delaines, and quotations are steady.

A few United States buyers were pr at the London auctions and bought about four thousand bales choice Merino and low to medium Australian crossbred greasies. Total sales about 126,000 bales. Next sale March 10.

Throughout the world there are now but three grand divisions in which the wool clip is in excess of local requirements, or even approximates them-Australasia. South Africa and the River Plate republica of Argentina and Uruguay. In these coun tries the increase in flocks and clips has been enormous, according to secretary S. N. D. North of the National Wool Producers Association.

The Australasian clip has grown from 200,-000,000 pounds to 650,000,000 pounds, an increase to more than threefold. The South African clip has grown from 46,000,000 pounds to 100,000,000 pounds, more than double; the River Plate clip has grown from 150,000,000 pounds to 350,000,000 pounds, more than double. The total increase in these countries has been from 400,000,000 pounds in 1867 to 1,100,000,000 pounds in 900. In all of them the industry is almost

wholly pastoral. The competition of these pastoral sup plies, grown under peculiar advantages, is the chief explanation of the decadence of sheep husbandry on farms; but it does not seem to adequately account for the phenomenon in the United States, where the tariff breaks the full force of the competition. Within my memory, the New England and Middle States manufacturers obtained a large part of their supplies from the immediate neighborhood. Today these States contain not to exceed three million sheep, the fleeces of which will not supply one large mill for three months. When this association was organized, Ohio was the banner wool State, with 5,000,000 sheep, which grew nearly one-sixth of our clip. Today she has 2,500,000 sheep, and grows less than one-twentieth of the domestic supply. Less than twenty-seven per cent. of her farms contain any sheep at all, according to the Twelfth Census. At no time since 1840 have there been so few sherp, in the Eastern, Middle, Middle-western and Southern States, as they contain today. It seems to be a vanishing industry in all that part of the

#### Uncle Sam's Great Gift.

Rural delivery is the greatest boon ever vouchsafed the farmers of this country. It places them in touch with the outside world, keeps them posted on current events, causes improvement of roads, enhances the value of the farm and farm products, and takes away from farm life the monotony and social isolation which is largely responsible for the desertion of the farm by young men who seek the excitement of our large cities. Rural free delivery, in short, is the city reaching out and clasping hands with hard to move. Five-pound boxes and prints the country, and bringing her country cousins into a closer and more satisfactory relationship.

Rural free delivery is no longer an experinent. Although it is only four years old, it has already become an assured, permanent and expanding branch of the postal system, and it is only a question of time and execu-tive celerity until all the people may have their mail service at their very doorsteps .-A. W. Machen, Superintendent of Rural Mail Service.

Europe depend on foreign supplies of things than ever for table decoration, and during the blue sky? estable is hardly realized in agricultural the past five years the supplies have not The great of mouths to be fed three times a day. The is known as the Api. The fruiterers of city would starve in six months if shut off Covent Garden have for years been in the white, illuminating in spring the arid from imported food. Covent Garden is the chief wholesale

market of its kind for all London. The best time to see it is shortly after daybreak. I left my rooms about four o'clock A.M. one Saturday and walked down to them. All the streets surrounding the market houses the retail fruiter at 6s. (\$1.46) a dozen proper were filled with carts and wagons oaded with vegetables. Imagine the largest hay wagon you have ever seen piled high with green cabbages, so that the load is taller and broader than any load of sheaves ever brought in from the wheat fields. The cabbages are laid in regular rows, and there are thousands of heads of cabbage to every

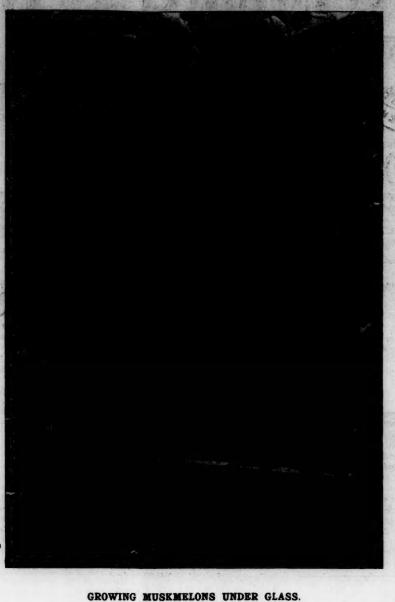
Then there were great loads of pink radishes, each radish no larger than a pigeon's egg, piled up the same way, so carefully that they formed mighty cubers of pink balls. There were vast loads of spinach and carrots, onions and potatoes, and all sorts of green stuff, from water cress to asparagus.

There was a great display of fruit in baskets and in crates. There were oranges from California, and apples from Virginia and also from New York and Oregon. Many of the apple boxes were marked Tasmania, and some South Australia, the latter having been brought here on a forty-days prices firm at last quotations. Receipts at trip in cold-storage ships. There were hothouse grapes, peaches and strawberries. The strawberries sold at 75 cents a basket, and I was offered peaches at 85 cents apiece. The peaches were larger than any I have ever raised under glass and are sold from boxes of soft white cotton, being handled as carefully as new babies.

Among the curious things sold are green gooseberries and rhubarb. This is the only place I know where they call rhubarb fruit. Rhubarb and gooseberry tarts are sold everywhere, and my teeth are still on edge from trying to masticate the so-called green rry tart. The berries are larger than ours, but so sour that they turn the face of a girl of eighteen into that of an old maid of thirty as she bites into them.

Leaving the vegetable market I went to the buildings adjoining, where flowers are sold. I cannot describe the blaze of color and beauty which greeted me as I entered. The great building, as large as one of our biggest depots, was filled with blossoms of every description from the hothouses of England and the Continent. There were carloads of beautiful roses, vast quantities of calla lilies, cornflowers as blue as the blue of our flag, and masses of flowers of every tint. The English are fond of flowers on their tables, and at dinner and luncheon every well-to-do family has its bouquets to look at. I regret to say that many of the hotels make a betteridisplay of flowers than

A little later in the day there is a great



See descriptive article on this page.

kinds is sold in large quantities and where for Boston and thirty-one cars for export, a many of the local dealers come to buy. The business is enormous, the sales of a single day running into tens of thousands of

I have talked with some of the merchants They tell me that the London market is supplied with apples by America during the winter, and that our apples bring the best prices. California fruit of all kinds is in demand, and the market men believe that a good business could be built up in the sale of our late varieties of American peaches and of the hardier kinds of pears.

According to the Times, auctioneers a day or two before Christmas were offering ten thousand barrels of American and Canadian apples, representing something like thirty thousand bushels of fruit, for one day's sale. The Times says: As to apples, the arrivds at our various ports during one week lately exceeded 360,000 bushels. The finest English apples marketed for Christmas are Cox's Orange Pippin and the Ribston; then the Californian Newtown, and the Ribston and King Pippia from Canada. In addition there are many good sorts, such as Blenheim Orange and King of Pippins, home grown; red-skinned Baldwins and dainty green-hued Greenings from the United States and Can-ada, and a fair display from Italy, Bel-gium, Holland and Spain. Well-grown English apples hold their own against all little lady apples from France, nestling in a A Great London Market.

bed of green moss, look as attractive as at the great precipices, the roaring cataracts and the snow-topped peaks rising against the expressed beliefs of many great and cases treated in the usual way at the same time true men and women, cannot but strengthen the mortality was 19.3 per cent. habit of making a special show of the pretty colored lady apples at Christmas time.

With a population about three times as large as that of Denmark, nearly twice as large as that of Switzerland, larger by one fourth than that of the Netherlands, almost as large as that of Belgium, and less than a million below the combined populations of Sweden and Norway, London alone offers large market for foreign fruits of many varieties, to say nothing of the much larger lemand in the United Kingdom as a whole under a fiscal regime admitting the fruits of all countries free of duty except in the cases specified further on. The British demand is, therefore, well worthy of the close attention of American fruit growers, and any suggestions that can aid them in adapttheir goods to the British market. whether in the choice of varieties to be grown, the manner of packing or otherwise, are of practical utility.

Provision Market Easy. Pork and beef were both quoted a little lower the first of this week, but later showed tendency to advance. So far as the Boston market is concerned, there appears no reason for a decline in hog products, since arrivals and number slaughtered have been rather less than usual, owing to delays in transportation. The kill for the week was 23,600, against 27,500 the preceding week and 28,200 a year ago. Export demand has been rather light. There is nothing in the general Western situation, except the lower price of corn, to warrant low pork prices. The marketing of hogs has hardly eld up to expectations recently, and a decided shortage in comparison with last year continues to be shown. The Cincinnati Price Current gives total Western packing at 415,000, compared with 435,000 the pre-ceding week and 495,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 590,000 and two years ago 525,000. From Nov. 1 the total is 7,245,000, against 8,975,000 a year ago—a decrease of 1,730,000. The indications now are that the four winter months will show a shortage of approximately 2,000,000 hogs in Western packing, compared with last year, or nearly twenty per cent. in numbers. The average weight appears to be moderately heavier. On the basis thus suggested the manufacture of product for the four months will fall short of last year approximately 260,000,000 pounds.

Beef arrivals at Boston for the week were

larger than for several weeks past, being market. Exporters seem to be expecting still re ail market at Covent Garden. There lower prices before pasturage season, and are also fruit auctions, where fruit of all a total of 289 cars; preceding week 146 cars

total of 177 cars; same week a year ago 152 cars for Boston and 85 cars for export, a total of 237 cars. The prices of carcasses and beef provisions sagged slightly, except for choice grades, the first of the week, but began to recover Tuesday and Wednesday.

Exports of provisions thus far in 1903 have been large, and a much greater volume of business is expected as compared with last year. Total value for January \$19,-250,000, a gain of about \$2,000,000 over January, 1902. Over one-half the amount was shipped from New York and about one-sixth from Boston.

#### Literature.

The discovery of the Colorado river, in 540, with an account of later explorations. together with special references to the voyage of Powell through the line of the Grand Canyon, is the subject of a narrative by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, told in a most attractive manner and superbly illustrated. The contents of the book go far to prove we do not always appreciate the natural beauties of our own country, but hasten to Europe, leaving our own unrivaled attractions unexplored. The pinnacle of the Canyon de Chelly, which is fifteen hundred feet high, is as interesting as the Egyptian obelisk, for it bears the marks of the language of time. Who has looked upon the comers so far as appearance, quality and guage of time. Who has looked upon the value are concerned. The daintily put up Grand Canyon from the Bright Angel Trail and has not been silent in wonder and awe

river, "its lovely blossoms, red, yellow and wastes. The soft green of its stems and the constant delight. It writes and set upon test in large quantities. They are put up in across the hot earth, or spreads out silverspined branches into a tree-like bush, or, in the property of multiplicity of its forms and species are a like a monitor against the deep blue of the sky. And the yuccas are quite as beautiful with their tall, central rods so richly crowned with bell-like blossoms, the fantas tic Clistoyucca arboresceus, or Joshua tree, being more in harmony with the archaic landscape than any other plant there. As travelers cross one of the open forests of this tree, which is often twenty-five fee high, the more distant ones appear to beckon like some uncanny desert octopus yearning to draw him within reach of the scrawny The blossoms of this monstrough growth is a revelation, so unexpected is it. A group as large as one's head, pure white the extremity of a dagger-covered bough is like an angel amidst bayonets.

The author goes on to speak of the glorious ocotello waving its long slender wands from the ground-centre, the barrel cactus, a forbidding column no one dares to touch, the "yant" of the Pai Ute, with leaves fringed with teeth like its kind the Agaves, and this is a source of food to the natives; and the Pinyon tree which sheds its delicious nuts in the autumn. The rattlesnake thrives in this country, the great eagle floats above its deadly enemy, and the mocking-bird trills her songs, while the wild turkey calls from the pine trees. All over the region the rocks are seamed with mineral veins and the granite walls of the Grand Canyon bear innumerable gold veins. The prospecting is, however, so difficult that many years will pass before its riches are

For those who have never seen the Colorado, the book will be in itself a journey to a wonderful region. Mr. Dellenbaugh writes fluently of his subject, making his descriptions extremely realistic. The pictures which illustrate the text have been judiciously selected, and it is possible to obtain a very clear idea of the Colorado-river basin and its attendant scenery. The book is a comprehensive one, with full explanations, appendix and a complete index. It is a volume in which any reader may find enlightenment and entertainment. [New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$3.50

This special limited edition of "The Story of Du Barry," published as a souvenir of the opening of Belasco Theatre, Monday, Sept. 29, 1902, will be cherished by theatre-goers, especially by those who have wit-nessed the production of the play in this city. The edition is finely bound and handsomely illustrated. A souvenir card is pasted on the inner side of the front cover

sacrificed for dramatic force and on. James L. Ford, in narrating the expression. James L. Ford, in narrating the historical truth concerning Jeanette Du Barry, refers continually to the information of her life as presented on the stage by Mrs. Carter. Mr. Ford begins by referring to Mrs. Carter's remark to the effect that she never goes on the stage to play "Du Barry" but what she beholds the shining knife of the awful guillotine. "We who

ution some time before Jeanette, while on the stage he follows the cart in which the poor frightened Jeanette rides, pleading for her life with her last breath. The writer contrasts the life of Du Barry with that of the Austrian, Marie Antoinette, the queen of Louis XVI. After the king's death Du Barry lived quietly, much beloved for her generous and bountiful alms and assistance so freely given for those who were needy. Mr. Ford renders his historical record of Du Barry's life, contrasted with the dramatization, clearly, comprehensively and pleasingly. The pictures taken from the play enable the reader to appreciate the gorgeousness of the Belasco-Carter production. | New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.] Mr. W. M. L. Jay has certainly achieved

difficult as well as a most unique task in his book, "The King's Garden, or the Life of the World to Come." Selecting from the writings of eminent authors who have written of that "country from whose bourn," etc., Mr. Jay has arranged the quoted material in such admirable sequence of thought development that the book reads as if it was from the pen of one writer, whereas many are represented, the compiler being entirely unrepresented by original contributions, except in the preface, where ne says:

"When I began to arrange the selections, I was pleasantly surprised how often they fitted each other, as perfectly as if emanating from one mind and written by one hand. To preserve this oneness and to avoid the fragmentary appearance and effect always given by isolated paragraphs, I adopted the plan of putting the authors' names at the foot of the page, where they do not neces-sarily break the continuity of thought, yet are easily re erred to." The writers who have been drawn on for selections include Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Lucy Larcom, Alice and Phebe Cary, Rev. Dr. Burdett, Robert Browning, Emerson, Phillips Brooks, Longfellow, Richard Baxter, Susan Cooldge, Sir Edwin Arnold, George MacDonald, Christina G. Rosetti, Helen Hunt Jackson,

The subject of death and what lies beyond is at some time uppermost in every one's mind. We formulate a certain belief, but when some dear one passes away from us, we are prone to wonder and long to have unfolded this mystery of mysteries. Such The great cacti, the rose of the desert, the heart's courage, and cause that garden —Balloons were used millions of years bedearer and more real. Ruskin has said. "All the paradises imagined by the religious painters are true ideals, and so far from having dwelt upon them too much, I elieve rather we have not trusted them enough as possible statements of pr truth." Although there are many books on the subject of "heaven," yet there has not antil now been a connected account such as Mr. Jay has furnished. It will be a book which many will cherish, and it deserves a prominent place in the devotional literature of the day. [New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, \$1.25 net. ]

Some time after the Norman Conquest the Church of England introduced what was called the "Miracle Play," which furnished means of popular religious instruction These miracle plays dealt with wonderful or supernatural subjects, and continued to be popular in Shakspere's time. Besides nese plays, there were the moral plays which were intended to teach some mo lesson, and the interludes which were short enes or dialogues played between courses at feasts. These plays furnished the stepping-stones to the fully developed dramatic forms, and after a while dropped out of sight and memory. Of late there has been a revival of the miracle play. "Bethlehem," by Laurence Housman, has been performed. with music by Joseph Moorat, under the stage direction of Edward Gordon Craig. The scenes selected are those connected with the shepherds watching their flocks and their journeys under the direction of the stars. They find the mother and the child to whom they pay their homage and present their gifts. Perhaps the most beautiful sentiment expressed in the verse is the address of the shepherd to Mary, the mother of Christ:

Fair Mother, we have old men here among, As thou may'st see; and thou, we see art young. Yet the name 'mother' runneth to the tongue That seeks a name for thee. May we not all For thy Son's sake?

The dream comes to Joseph after the de-parture of the shepherds, and he is warned to flee from Herod's wrath. The closing scene shows their place vacant and a stable man kneeling by the spot where the Infant Jesus lay covered with a robe, which also envelops Mary, so that the Child is not seen. This prevents the feeling of sacrilege which is sensed when the Divine Leader of men is impersonated. The simplicity of the language used by the author suits well the severity of the scenes depicted. Mr. Hous-man has made an admirable presentation. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.35.]

No book has appeared recently that has such a distinctively original flavor as "A Virginia Girl in the Civil War." It is a record of the experiences of the wife of a Confederate officer, and the matter has been carebearing the signature of Mrs. Leslie Carter | fully edited by Myra Lockett Avary. The

siderably different. Historical accuracy are life in Virginia shortly before the firsincerity and freedom from pretension that captivates the reader. Social doings in Norfolk in the late fifties are described with a precision that reproduces the time and the place with a realism that is never com-monplace, and which has something of the unstudied grace of the gossip of a free and happy girthood. This was a time when conservative people, both North and South, were trying to persuade themselves that the irrepressible conflict predicted would never be realized. They, therefore, made merry, knife of the awful guillotine. "We who view the play from before the footlights," continued Mr. Ford, "seeing every scene from the enlightened standpoint of latter-day knowledge, are perhaps inclined to wonder whether any vision of the guillotine ever troubled the dreams of Louis XV, Jeanette Du Barry and the rest of the dissolute court that went dancing and singing down the road that at last became the 'deluge' that Pompadour had foreseen as the aftermath of it all. Yet we of the present day can no more read the future than could the nobles of a century and a half ago, who danced and drank and wore fine clothes, and cared little for the welfare of France so long as they basked in welfare of France so long as they basked in the favor of their king." Mr. Ford points out that the life of Madame Du Barry, while woman during the war than that furnished it does not afford much in the way of raw in these pages has hitherto appeared. There dramatic material, yet it has been fashioned is no atte dramatic material, yet it has been fashioned into a stage story of deep human interest, set in brilliant surroundings, and far better suited to the tastes of the modern audiences than that of the poor little king of Rome.

Throughout the play the Duc de Corse-Brissac, a gallant and distinguished gentleman, is prominent in his romantic devotion to Jeanette. He fell a victim of the Revolution some time before Teanette while on dice whetever; though the is a local dice whetever; though she is a local dice whetever. dice, whatever, though she is a loyal daughter of Virginia, a lover of old-fash ioned ways and customs, and something of a censor of later-day social manners in fashionable society. The South was always a place where women were treated with chivalric attention, and this is abundantly shown in this book, which is crowded with the presentation of incidents of a spirited and unhackneyed character. The people introduced were, for the most part, desperately poor, but they appear to have endured their privations with a cheerfulness deserving a better cause. The social and helpful spirit of the Virginians was not quenched by poverty and disaster. They were as hospitable with the little that they had after secession as they were before the war when they were living in peace and plenty. In no. elty and gen-uine interest this is one of the best books of the season. It has all the attractiveness of a novel in its connected narrative of moving events by flood and field, and it has, besides, the additional merit of being based on actual occurrences. [New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.25 net. ]

#### Dopular Science.

-A test of the friction of ball bearings of A test of the friction of ball bearings of different sizes at different speeds has shown that at high speeds such bearings fall completely. For ordinary pressures and speeds, their value seems to have been overestimated, as they give but little less loss by friction than well-polished and thoroughly solled bearings of ordinary kind.

Of the world's rainfall, three-fourths, it is estimated, is supplied by vapor from the Pacific and Indian oceans.

—Two parasitic worms, bilharzia and ankylosomum, work terrible havoc among natives of Egypt. How these parasites reach the intestines Egypt. How these parasites reach the intestines has been a matter of much speculation, but Professor Looss, accidentally infecting himself with anklostomiasis, by allowing a drop of water to rest on his hand, has been able to prove that the larva of one species at least enters the body through the skin. As the same is doubtless true of bilharzia, simple wading in the infected Nile explains the prevalence of two dread diseases.

— Little or no toxin being produced in artificial cultivations of the typhoid bacillus, all attempts hitherto to obtain a typhoid antitoxin have been failures. By growing the typhoid bacillus in a

hitherto to obtain a typhoid antitoxin have been failures. By growing the typhoid bacillus in a special culture medium from spleen and bone marrow, Chantemesse now claims to have obtained a toxin with which he has been able to immunize horses and to prepare a typhoid antitoxin. With the latter 179 the mortality being but 3.7 per cent., while in 1192

Late studies have shown that the long, glisten ing threads of gossamer seen in fields on early autumn days are due to spiderlings, whose first silk is woven into balloon baskets, in which they oat away. They cut or exte trailing from these balloons, as the pressure of

the atmosphere may dictate.

—A hole through a glacier has been bored at last by Professors Blumcke and Hess, Bavarian students of these ice rivers. With a handring machine and a special arrangement for ashing outice fragments, the Hintereis glacier in the Otzthal Alps was found to have a thickness

## Gems of Thought.

....All the days of the week the winds of worldly care and trouble bend my spirit toward the earth; but with the Sabbath calm I see that though my present root is in the earth, my true desire is upward toward thy haven, O God of peace and truth.—E. M. Goulburn.
....There is no rational principle by which a man can die contented, but a trust in the mercy of God through the merits of Jesus Christ. samuel Johnson.

....Gather ye rosebuds while ye may, Old time is still a-flying; And the same flower that smiles today Tomorrow will be dying. —Herrick.....Take care of your life; the Lord will take care of your death.—Whitefield. .... There are times when even the most patien of us feel rather glad that we do not live forever

day be not so very sorry to lay it down, not with all its sins, but with its often infirmitie Dinah Mulock Craik.
....Oh, there is a fine passion in feeling the heart of humanity beat, and in setting your her to its music, which will lift you above a diseas-self-brooding in a glorious way, and link yo whole life in healthy union to God through un-

Respect our mortal tabernacle as we may at treat it tenderly, as we ought to do, we may of

with man.—Stopford A. Brooke.
....The world has a million roosts for a m
but only one nest.—O. W. Holmes. .....Human help in our need, human forg ness of our wrong-doing, human love in our liness,—these are the sacraments through who at their sweetest and purest, we feel a di help and forgiveness and love flowing into

souls.-G. S. Merriam. souis.—G. S. merriam.
....Be good to the depths of you, and you discover that those who surround you will good even to the same depths. Nothing response more infallibly to the secret cry of goodness the secret cry of goodness that is near.—Mat

.... Death is simply more of Christ.-J. R smith.
....What you need to do, is to put your
over completely into the hands of your Lord.
rendering to Him the entire control of it. "Yes, Lord, yes!" to everything, and trust so to work in you to will, as to bring your with own sweet and lovable and most lovely will swonderful what miracles God works in the trust with the state of the work with the sweet and lovable and most lovely will be wonderful what miracles God works in the state of the wonderful what miracles God works in the state of the wonderful what we would not be sufficient to the wonderful what we would not work with the wonderful what we would not would not work with the wonderful what we would not work in the wonderful what we would not work in the work in that are utterly surrendered to Him. He hard things into easy, and bitter thing

sweet. It is not that He puts easy things place of the hard, but He actually chang hard thing into an easy one.—Hannah W ....I'm not denyin' the women are foolish: God Almighty made 'em to match the men.—George

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breeder. To one hundred with sales 1 there should dred, or \$25. chickens in t more eggs for be seven tho sold at groce cents each, th chickens sole picked out w total of \$420 ordinary flock sales expende and an equal ought to kee Taking out \$5 for grain and or \$2.70 per he goes a long wa resents just al bred farm flo The estimat

ers often get a managed for t for every bird bred. A breed the most famou the writer that stock average advertise very arger busines ears the call for hatching h great deal of me in a position to after another popularity, and boom and stock one who skims

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Practi-Trap nests to account of the hen are undoubt if one is desiro that reach the year, or exceed quire almost attention to re have laid and to correct through some one must has but few other be large enough in caring for it. yet that the to is the desiral We fear that egg production stimulating food duce an undue p

We prefer at pre most active, hea the flock, unless omething of uti metry of form of such as we desi lowls. And whe whole, will produ dozen eggs per he little inclined to the hope of gettin dozen more eggs are able to get vigorous chicker number of pullet

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Good Profits from Poultry.

What is a fair return from a busines tlock of poultry? The question can be answered much better than it could a few answered much better than it could a few years ago before there were so many poultry farms with systematic book accounts. By averaging results from many sources, poultry experts have come to reckon quite commonly on the dollar-per-year basis. That is, \$1 per hen for food, etc., and \$1 proft, the value of the product expected being about \$2. While visiting the numerous special poultry farmers in southern Rhode Island, the writer found this reckoning quite genthe writer found this reckoning quite generally used, as applied to hens and ducks, the profits of young poultry sold being added to profit for eggs, and the whole credted to the profit of the breeding stock. Thus the farmer who winters seven hundred pullets, hens and ducks would expect to clear pullets, nens and ducks would expect to clear at least \$700 during the average year. Some of them were doing much better. One man's account showed about \$2 profit per head from his seven hundred birds, kept on his seventeen-acre farm, of which they were the chief stock.

Writing from a section where grain and poultry products are rather low in price. Prof. A. G. Gilbert of Ontario also arrives at the \$1 basis of profit, the figuring being a little different from that used commonly in the States. He writes: "A very moderate estimate is one hundred eggs per hen per year, for sale or use. These eggs at one cent each are worth \$1 all told. In addition to this you should have a setting of eggs that would give eight chickens, which, at ten cents each, would be worth eighty cents. This makes a total return of \$1.80. What does it cost to produce these returns? This does not state the control of the feed used to produce poultry-raising comes in. A great deal of the feed used to produce poultry on the farm is made up of what are, comparatively speaking, waste products—small grain, table scraps, green bone, etc. But we have made experiments at Ottawa with a view of learning just what the cost of production is where foods have to be purchased—the cost of the grain used being placed at a cent a pound. Even on this basis, the cost of feeding a hen, as shown by actual experiment, was not beyond seventy-five cents per year. This left a profit of at least \$1 per fowl.

And this was allowing only a cent each for eggs. How much greater would the profits be if eggs were produced in winter, when twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five cents per dozen can be obtained in our local leading markets? In that case the net profits would run up to \$1.50 to \$2 per year."

In fact, the figures last mentioned are quite frequently realized from small flocks managed with special care and skill.

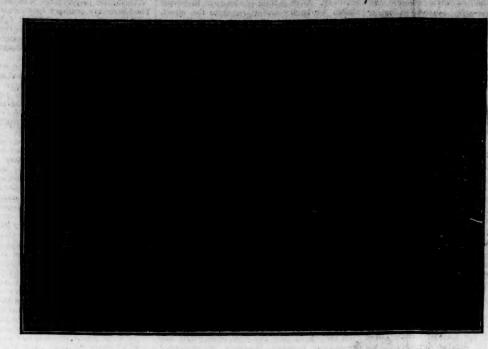
In cases where part of the pure-bred stock and eggs are sold to breeders at extra prices, the profits are still larger, but vary greatly with the skill and reputation of the breeder. To instance, a pure-bred flock of one hundred birds under farm conditions, with sales made mostly to farm buyers, there should be about 2500 eggs to spare during hatching season, at \$5 per one hun-dred, or \$25. Also one hundred selected chickens in the fall to sell at an average of \$1.25 each, or \$125. After allowing 500 more eggs for hatching at home, there would be seven thousand during the year to be sold at grocery prices, and coming at the time of year when prices are high, at two cents each, this is \$140. One hun red cull chickens sold as soon as they could be picked out would bring say \$30. Here is a total of \$420. The expenses are those of ordinary flocks, with about ten per cent. of sales expended for advertising, or say \$25, and an equal amount for cockerels and eggs bought to keep up and improve the stock. Taking out \$50 for these purposes, and \$100 forgrain and supplies, we have \$270 net, or \$2.70 per head. This given in clear cash goes a long way on a farm, and fairly represents just about what hundreds of purebred farm flocks are doing for their own-

shows, win prizes and obtain very fancy prices for whatever they sell. Such breeders often get a large annual income from a moderate flock, or from a number of flocks managed for them by farmers who are furnished the eggs and paid so much (\$1 to \$2) for every bird good enough to ship as pure bred. A breeder of this description, one of stock averaged about \$4000. Others who advertise very extensively are doing a still larger business. During the past three years the call for breeding stock and eggs for hatching has passed all records, and a reat deal of money has been made by those in a position to meet the demand. One breed after another enjoys a period of special popularity, and the breeder who foresees the boom and stocks up at its beginning is the one who skims the cream of profit.

#### **Practical Poultry Points.**

Trap nests to enable one to keep an exact account of the number of eggs laid by each hen are undoubtedly of some use, especially if one is desirous of breeding from those that reach the mark of two hundred eggs a year, or exceed that number, but they require almost constant or very frequent have laid and to keep the records exactly correct through the entire year. To do this some one must have charge of them who has but few other duties, or the flock must be large enough to require all of one's time in caring for it. Nor are we fully satisfied yet that the two hundred-eggs-a-year hen is the desirable one to breed from.
We fear that like the hen whose egg production has been increased by ulating foods in winter, she may proe an undue proportion of infertile eggs. prefer at present the breeding from the active, healthy and vigorous hens in lock, unless we are willing to sacrifice ething of utility for the sake of a symof form or uniformity of plumage, as we desire in a flock of pure-bred fowls. And when we have a flock that, as a , will produce from twelve to fifteen eggs per hen for the year, we shall be inclined to experiment with them, in the hope of getting an average of one or two dozen more eggs in a year, especially if we are able to get a good lot of strong and vigorous chickens from them to keep our number of pullets up to the requirements.

We are glad to notice that even some of those poultry papers which have been sup-posed to be the organs of the breeders of posed to be the organs of the breeders of fancy poultry instead of those who keep poultry instead of those who keep poultry for their production of eggs and marketable birds, are now dropping the idea of a "double mating" for the Barred Plymouth Rocks, one pen to produce cockerels for exhibition and the other for pullets, and are advising breeders to go back to the single matings, selecting birds of good under color and the rich yellow legs and the station and it indicates that artificial fertilizers into which humus-producing materials, such as cottonseed meal, linseed m



TOBACCO CROP, HALF GROWN-CONNECTICUT EXPERIMENT STATION.



TOBACCO CROP READY TO HARVEST.

beak. They obtain more uniform results in this way, and they do not get pullets too black or dark to breed from, as they do when trying to get very dark fowl. The blue barring is the standard here, and not the black bars with very narrow bars of white. It is also said that some of our breeders and producers of market poultry and eggs have tried the Rhode Island Reds and abandoned them, going back to the Barred Plymouth Rock again. We do not know how general this movement may be, but we have not yet seen evidence that the Rhode Island Reds are any better layers or make any better market or table poultry than the Rocks, whether Barred, White or Buff.

matter, or in the form of basic slag, proving too slowly available for the use of such a rapidly growers close to Boston do not grow cucumbers in winter, but allow the crop to follow lettuce in the spring. Thus at the present time the supply is limited. Other hothouse products hold firm, but as they must compete with the Southern product, the price has not advanced in most cases. Lettuce holds steady. Parsley of best quality is a little higher. Others about as last quoted. From now, the arrivals of Southern truck may be expected to increase in quantity and variety. It cannot be compared with the choice Northern hothouse product, but is sold cheap and helps depress the market. Frame-grown than the Rocks, whether Barred, White or Buff. beak. They obtain more uniform results matter, or in the form of basic slag, proving too the season. Growers close to Boston do

#### Poultry, Eggs and Game.

Trade has been quiet on account of the stormy, cold weather, and supplies have been kept back for the same reason. Fresh-killed chickens have been in light supply. Good fowls have been selling well. They ers do not like them. The younger the chickens are marketed, above a reasonable limit, the better margin of profit and the easier the task for the commission men. Receipts of all kinds of poultry Feb. 17 were 1325 packages, also 6651 cases of eggs.

The close season for rabbits begins March 1, and no further shipments can be made. the most famous in the United States, told | The law seems to apply to Belgian hares, the writer that his annual sales of breeding Flemish Giant rabbits and other homegrown supplies; but the restriction upon a product of this kind is unreasonable and would quite likely be annulled, if cases were

tested in the courts.

There is still a moderate offering of veni son from cold storage, whole deer being quoted at 10 to 13 cents, with saddles at 16 to 20 cents, skins on. Bear meat is in moderate supply at 15 to 20 cents. Game is in moderate supply at unchanged prices. Black ducks sell at \$1.75 to \$2 per pair, redhead ducks \$2.50, widgeon \$1, teal \$1.10. Philadelphia squab are firm at \$4 to \$4.50 per dozen, with native at \$3.50 to \$3.75, quail \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen, plover \$5 to \$6

Receipts of eggs Wednesday, 6651 cases The heavy storm, and the expectation that it will block receipts for a time, causes higher prices to rule for all fresh stock Fancy hennery quoted Wednesday at 22 to attention to release the hens when they 25 cents; Eastern fresh 21 to 22 cents; Western fresh 19 to 20 cents.

#### borticultural.

Requirements of Tobacco Crop.

There are many difficulties met in growin obacco. The soil must be in just the prope There are many difficulties met in growin tobacco. The soil must be in just the prope condition; the plant must be protected against the voracious worm; the weather must not be too wet or dry, and the crop must be cut at the proper time and cured carefully, so as to preserve the color of the leaf and its quality. If there is an error made in the use of fertilizers the quality will be impaired, not only in burning when used, but also in the flavor. No crop is grown that excels it in the care required, from the seed to the time it is marketed, and no crop gives a larger profit when the tobacco yield is large and the quality is first class. The illustrations showing the crop at the Pennsylvania station are reproduced with the following article by permission of the Philadelphia magazine, American Fertilizer: Experiments for the purpose of learning which fertilizers are most suitable for tobacco have been conducted for several years, not only by individual growers and experiment stations. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station issues annual bulletins on the subject, and has recently issued another, which is sent free to those interested. A report gives the results of experiments made A report gives the results of experiments made by the station and it indicates that artificial fer-

North Carolina the best crops are given where new land has been cleared and burnt over, leaving the ashes on the surface, but it is possible that the form most suitable in Virginia may not give good results in Pennsylvania.

#### **Dull Apple Trade.**

The storm interfered with both supply are worth more than chickens held over too long. Some growers make the mistake of have been dull. Boston dealers have large keeping a lot of surplus young cockerels all stocks on hand of Baldwins which are The estimate does not apply to flocks of famous breeders who follow up the poultry shows, win prizes and obtain very famous. prices; many at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Others firm and hard at \$2, and fancy Maine Baldwins bring \$2 and \$2.50. One dealer supplying a high class of trade reports buying thirty barrels fancy Kings, for which he paid \$4.50 per barrel. Apples of this grade are very scarce. The glut is in the lower qualities.

The foreign market is considered fairly good, with prices barely maintained. Supply and demand are quite closely balanced. and correspondents declare that slight increase of supply would depress prices. Fred Pritchard & Co., Liverpool, report through Lawrence & Co., Boston, that 16,000 barrels were sold Feb. 11 at former prices; best Baldwins \$3.50 to \$4.35; inferior Baldwins \$2.50 to \$3.25; Greenings \$3.25 to \$3.90. Demand active. The trouble with the Liver-pool market is that a large proportion of arrivals rate as inferior, owing to softening

during the voyage.

Boston is far ahead of all other Atlanticcoast ports in the shipments of apples thus that the English markets will not require far this season. The 12,831 barrels sent to much more hay the present season, espefar this season. The 12,831 barrels sent to Liverpool and London last week brought the total up to 692,376 barrels. New York holds second place with 563,457 barrels, and much Canadian hay usually going abroad will be sent to the United States. holds second place with 563,457 barrels, Montreal third with 476,792, Portland fourth with 230,379, Halifax fifth with 62,792, and he past ten years shows that the average St. John last with 37,309 barrels.

Last year at this time Halifax was the leading port of apple shipments, with 218,-571 barrels, or about one-third of Boston's present total. Boston then was second, with 137,316 barrels, or about one-fifth as many as this season. New York had shipped 129,592 Of the total export 405,345 tons were taken barrels. Montreal 122,406 barrels and Portland 76,110 barrels. In 1900-1901 Boston had the lead at this corresponding time, with 389,671 barrels; Montreal second, 246,955 barrels; New York third, 223,692 barrels; Portland fourth, 186,061; Halifax fifth, 108,801 barrels. The total apple shipments to European

ports during the week ending Feb. 14 were 57,252 barrels, including 21,672 barrels from Boston, 12,380 barrels from New York, 16,703 barrels from Portland, 4126 barrels from Halifax and 2371 barrels from St. John. The total shipments included 31,420 barrels to Liverpool, 18,062 barrels to London, 7735 barrels to Glasgow and 35 barrels to various ports. The shipments for the same week last year were 14,875 barrels. The total shipments since the open ing of the season have been 2,071,910 barrels, against 689,865 barrels for the same time last year. The total shipments this season include 701,217 barrels from Boston, 563,457 barrels from New York, 230,379 barrels from Portland, 476,756 barrels from Montreal, 62,-792 barrels from Halifax and 37,309 barrels

#### Hothouse Products Firm.

Cucumbers have been scarce and high of late, wholesaling at \$20 to \$25 per hundred.

Dealers say that many growers became discouraged over the high cost and scant supply of coal, and gave up the attempt for \$19.50, New York \$21, Jersey City \$21,

It cannot be compared with the choice Northern hothouse product, but is sold cheap and helps depress the market. Frame-grown dandelions are plenty. Radishes plenty and a trifle lower. Native mushrooms steady.

Southern vegetables tend to lower prices in most lines. Kale selling slowly. String beans fairly plenty, but mostly poor. Spinach of good quality is selling well. Old vegetables are mostly unchanged. Onions continue plenty, and the poorer grades tend and demand, consequently the markets to lower prices. Potatoes at former quota-tions and trade dull; a few fancy Aroostook Green Mountains bring 80 cents. Parsnips are a little higher.

## Hay Supplies Increasing. In some of the leading markets large hay

receipts are reported, but in most cases the prices have not dropped. Shippers seem to be trying to get their hay to market to get the benefit of the good prices, but the railroad situation is no better than last reported, and distant shipments are sent through with great difficulty. Those who are near enough to cart their hay to a good market are doing well, having much 'ess competition than usual. It is generally expected that the freight blockade will continue to some extent until the opening of navigation. Boston and New York have been receiv-

ing considerable hay from Canada, and these markets are reported much easier, with a tendency to decline in price of some grades. Receipts at Boston for the week were 401 cars, of which eighty-seven were for export, compared with 508 cars, of which 284 were for export, same week last year. Thus the arrivals for the local market are about as usual at this season. It is reported

A summary of the foreign hay trade for annual import of hay into the United States has been 121,236 tons, and that the export during the same period has made an verage of 62,459 tons. Of the total, the Dominion of Canada has contributed 1,333, by the United Kingdom, for which \$6,235,794

The total imports from the Dominion of Canada during the ten years were 1,333,191 tons, valued at \$10,960,750; from all other countries, 346 tons, valued at \$3927. The total exports to the United Kingdom were 405,345 tons, valued at \$6,235,794; to all other countries, 281,707 tons, valued at \$4,069,254. The export trade of 1902 reached considerably more than twice the value of the exports of 1892. The value of hay imports

shows comparatively slight gain.

Low-grade hay is more plenty in New York market, and prices are a little lower. For the higher qualities prices hold steady. Rye straw is scarce and prices have improved. Hay receipts for the week were 11,590 tons, against 8400 last week. Some 2600 bales went for export. At Jersey City heavy arrivals from Canada have relieved the situation. Buffalo, Chicago and the Southern markets report larger receipts of hay and prices weak or lower. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis and the West generally report receipts rather light and prices steady. The Pennsylvania Railroad now takes hay shipments along its own line, but will not receive from connecting lines

Philadelphia \$19, Pittsburg \$18.50, Buffalo \$17, Kansas City \$13.50, Duluth \$11.50, Minneapolis \$11, Baltimore \$19, Chicago \$13, Richmond \$19, St. Louis \$15, Cincinnati \$16.50, Washington \$18.50, New Orleans \$20.

#### Grain Slightly Cheaper.

During the week the average tendency of the grain market has been downward, quotations for wheat, corn, oats, corn meal and cottonseed meal having dropped a few cents, but the decline is slight. The situation seems to depend on the amount of foreign buying. If this should increase as expected, prices will hold or advance.

eign buying. If this should increase as expected, prices will hold or advance.

The better car supply on Western railroads and the improvement made in the Eastern situation permitted a small gain in the movement of flour into Chicago last week. Deliveries by the combined Western lines were 133,372 barrels, an increase of 20,000 over the former week, but a loss of 63,141 barrels compared with the same period last year. The increase came from both the Northwest and Southwest milling districts, although the former sent forward the most of the traffic. Traffic men declare that the flour movement would be fully as large as that of a year ago, could the freight be sent through Eastern connections without customary delay. The Western roads still fear to allow their cars to go East on account of the detention, and for this reason account of the detention account of the detention and for this reason account of the detention account of the detention account of the detention account of th

be sent through Eastern connections without customary delay. The Western roads still fear to allow their cars to go East on account of the detention, and for this reason much flour is declined. The attempt to boom prices of flour in Eastern markets met with complete failure, prices being practically as quoted last week.

Corn exports during January were nearly 11,000,000 bushels, compared with one million bushels in January, 1902. At this rate the position of the United States as a grain exporter will be soon recovered. Wheat exports are no larger than last year at the same time, largely on account of the freight blockade. It is also true that the large export surplus in Russia and Argentina will somewhat check American exports of wheat. Barley, rye and cats are being shipped quite freely at present, also some corn meal, catmed and flour.

The world's wheat crop for 1902, Bradstreet's says, was in excess of 3,000,000,000 bushels, being eleven per cent. more than in 1901, and five per cent. above the 1898 world's record production. The real key to the situation, however, is found in the increased yield of all the other cereals. The five great staple crops in 1902 showed an aggregate production of 11,757,000,000 bushels, a total one-fourth larger than in 1901. These figures of yield would seem to foreshadow the disappearance of famine prices, but it is to be recalled that this very full yield, as in 1898, will come upon markets practically one-fourth larger than in 1901. These figures of yield would seem to foreshadow the disappearance of famine prices, but it is to be recalled that this very full yield, as in 1898, will come upon markets practically bare of stocks.

The Modern Miller says there is abundant moisture throughout the winter wheat belt and conditions are favorable for the wheat plant. So far this winter the crop has been well favored by the weather, but the dangerous period is at hand, as much depends upon the weather of the next six weeks. There is no snow protection except in the northern section of the wheat country. The Price Current says: "The condition of wheat is good, weather on the whole being favorable. There have been unimportant drawbacks from freezing and thawing."

The bicycle folks who formerly had so much to say about good roads seem to have subsided, and their place is taken by those engaged in promoting the automobile business. Their latest scheme is to secure a macadamized road from New York to Chicago. That is all very well in its way, and provided the bills are paid by the

What the average farming town needs is a decent road to the nearest railroad and markets. In most cases the towns concerned will have to pay the cost, or wait in-definitely, and this is the problem. When the entire taxable value of a town is, perhaps, for half a million to a million dollars, to spend the sum needed for a good road would raise the tax rate beyond endurance.

The little Massachusetts town of Barnstable has bravely attacked the difficulty with a plan for distributing th fairly long term of years. The town expends \$75,000 on stone roads in a term of three years, and the debt to be paid in seven annual payments, the liquidation beginning in 1904 and ending in 1910. Of the total amount to be expended on stone roads \$30,000 would be spent the first year, \$22,500 the second and a like amount the third year. The sum raised by taxation each year would be \$13,000.

The plan has been working a year and the terribly sandy roads of the little and the terribly sandy roads of the little Cape Cod town are being replaced by first-class stone highways. It is expected that the improvement will attract new residents, and finally increase valuation enough to offset cost of the roads. To raise \$13,000 per year is quite an effort for a small town, but there will be something to show for it, which is more than can be said in some cases where big town debts have been incurred to help railroads or industries that should have been left to their own resources.

—The shipment of wool from Boston to date, from Dec. 31, 1902, are 35,519,004 pounds, against receipts to date are 21,121,975 pounds, against 24,905,743 for the same period last year. Aside from the cleaning up of some large holdings of Ohio fine delaine the market has been quiet. The delaine sold principally at 24 cents which delaine sold principally at 34 cents, which was what was bld and refused some weeks ago. There

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edent in the exportation of Jerseys from England to any part of the world.

—What is said to be ope of the largest loads of honey ever brought to New York on a steamer, if not the largest, arrived recently on the British tramp Victoria, from Mexican ports. She brought six hundred barrels of the honey.

—The new Department of Commerce will have the unique distinction of dealing with the largest commercial interests of the world. In domestic exports, in manufactures, in transportation, and in internal commerce the United States is at the head of the world's list of great nations. Some figures just compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which by the new law becomes a part of the Department of Commerce, estimate the internal commerce of the merce, estimate the internal commerce of the country at twenty billions of dollars, or equal to the entire international commerce of the world.



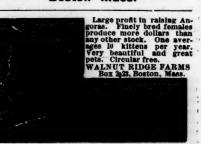
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Did you recognize General Humidity in his winter uniform?

To twig Sprigg seems to be the popular diversion among the good people of South

Doesn't it make your teeth ache to think of those two thousand dentists assembled at Chicago?

Apparently it never occurs to any one that Mrs. Green may keep the Chicago church for herself.

Dr. Lorenz might publish those eight volumes of clippings under the title: "America as It Has Seen Me."

The latest reform movement will probably have to be amended to include the time between dinner and breakfast. Read between the lines it looks as if there

was some deficiency in the transportation department of the Zionist army. May the Congressional Library wait many years for the rest of Miss Antony's

ion of books on woman suffrage.

Minneapolis simply would not get along without ex-Mayor Ames. Now that she claim that the ready-mixed goods are in best in back it seems likely that even strenuous measures will be adopted to keep him.

Now is the chance for the fellow with a practicable plan for preventing strikes to own practice to buy and use a great deal of turn it into money. But with all respect to the American Humane Society, such a plan fertilizer," remarked a farmer, "why ask is worth more than \$200.

Newton, we learn from a contemporary, anent the new schoolhouse, is sparing no expense for the education of her ambitious youth. But how about the unambitious? They're the fellers who need it.

Our mind is at ease. "Cole" Younger has formed a theatrical company, or bought a Wild West show, or both, and is going on the road again. We had expected the tidings, but we are glad they have come.

In view of all this discussion of paternity, aspiring politicians will soon be taking all the small fry to Washington, when they wish to make themselves solid with the ex-ecutive branch of the Government.

Columbia is soon to add to her curriculum a course in automobile engineering. Is this The actual experience of practical farmers is also the safest test. a mere bid for the scions of wealth, or is Columbia determined to safeguard the public by a proper course of instruction for her own chauffeurs?

Of course it is very satisfying to know just how to shave one's self, but personal ex- related some interesting conclusions at the perience leads us to suspect that the heft of Professor Dornhecker's labors with his wealthy students is devoted to the course in sharpening the razor.

A bill is before the Minnesota legislature to prohibit any newspaper account of murders except a modest announcement of the fact. What will become of the bill is not yet known. Murders have already been prohibited, but with very little success.

It is a distinct relief to read Bishop Huntington's remarks anent the old maids and bachelors. They have been having a rather unpleasant time of late, and it seems only fair that somebody should speak in favor of the unalienable right of not getting married

ing the qualifications of the United States proximately \$50 each. Alaskan commissioners, should take comfort in the fact that previous prejudice sometimes makes an honest judge almost inclined to give the other side the benefit of many of his doubts.

Maine, 105 towns having already availed though perhaps less ready with tongue or themselves of the new State law, providing pen. for State aid in road building. The amount which each town receives has been small, but an effort is being made to increase this year's appropriation. Thus Maine falls into line with New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, while several other States are looking in the same growers were fifty years behind the breed-

money to pay for tuberculous cattle. It was formerly supposed that the herds of the State were comparatively free from the disease, but a more thorough system of inspection, in response to requests of owners, has resulted in the discovery of a large number of cases. Cattle of all the Northeastern States are being constantly exchanged back and forth, according to demands of trade, and it seems probable that all the States of this section, as regards tuberculosis, are pretty nearly in the same box.

Maine fruit growers are doing wisely in taking measures toward barring out the doubtless sent to avail themselves of the pest of the San Jose scale, which already begins to threaten seriously the fruit interests of southern New England. The State seems to be free from the scale thus far, meetings devoted to one branch of agricultand it is proposed to enact a law for protection against infested nursery stock from other sections. Meanwhile, growers in districts free of the pest are officially advised to buy only of nurseries officially inspected, and the stock fumigated before shipment. These measures would be sufficient if all would follow them, but one that it is money well spent to attend such careless buyer out of a hundred would be meetings. sufficient to introduce the pest, hence the demand for a law to have inspected all trees coming into the State.

While we are having Mr. Ibsen's "Ghosts' performed in Boston and hearing more or lately, almost a one-crop section. less about examples and moral purposes and other things, it is pleasant to read of the little moral drama recently enacted in Chicopee. This was a real drama. The male lead led the female lead to a local altar, where the waiting priest calmly ingrey in the cotton fields. It is not grown gray on the cotton fields. It is not formed the assembled company that the with a better half and four children. After the curtain the priest explained that he had refrained from any previous warning because he wished to made a salutory example of the prospective bridegroom. Statisticians unfortunately would find it as difficult to figure out the effect of this particular example as they would to discover just how many persons have ever been injured by dramatic performances.

popular with consumers. Apart from the constant loss from breakage and the inconvenience of handling, it has been found difficult to keep the bottles clean owing to their return in all degrees of settled unclean lines after use by the customers. The idea seems to be that, so long as glass lets at little light pass through, it is clean enough. These neglected bottles are a problem for the milkimen even with the aid of modern cleaning apparatus. It is noticed that the boards of health in several of the cities in New York and Pennsylvania, where typhoid is now very prevalent, have issued an order footbidding distribution of milk in bottles, for the reason that a partly washed bottle refilled might serve to convey disease germ. In these localities milkmen are renewing the old practice of delivering milk into cans or other receptacles provided by the consumer. This plan, if well managed, has its advantages in case of the epidemics which prevail more or lass in every community. It is, old practice of delivering milk into cans or other receptacles provided by the consumer. This plan, if well managed, has its advan-tages in case of the epidemics which prevail more or less in every community. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the attractive ce of bottled milk and its conven ience to the buyer should have made it the accepted form of delivering in most socali

The Fertilizer Problem.

At some of the farmers' meetings the fertilizer question is being discussed, and the speakers are threshing over the problem of home mixed" or "ready mixed." Both plans have their friends. It is claimed that in buying the chemical separately there is a considerable saving.

Others deny the saving unless the chemicals are bought in large quantities, and they and more skillfully selected and combined It is asserted that some who understand and advise home mixing continue in their me to bother with mixing it, when I don't know chemistry and have no facilities?' Perhaps the strongest argument advanced against fertilizer buying is the fact that so many cheap, low-grade makes are on the market, imposing on the buyer with highsounding claims and misleading analysis. As a general rule the high-cost makes and those put up by well-known and standard concerns, are really the cheapest, since they nearly always give more for the money, and no freight is paid on make-weight material. Whether buying chemical or fertilizers, it is advisable to purchase of the two or three prominent, well-known companies, whose business reputation is long established and beyond question. There are but few of these firms to be depended on. New and cheap fertilizer concerns are always to be inspected. Inquiry of the State ex

A View of Farmers' Meetings.

periment station will quickly settle the

composition of the mixture offered for sale.

After having traveled quite extensively as an Institute speaker, Mrs. Anna Barrows recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston. It is estimated that more than half a million farmers annually attend the two thousand or more Institutes held in the United States. More Institutes and allied meetings appear to be held each year. In the older States these Institutes are often held under the auspice of existing agricultural societies; in others they are under the control of the board of agriculture, the State college or the experiment station; in some cases, where a large number of Institutes are held, as in New York State, a special director has the matter

in charge. These meetings have a varied programme in form, similar to that of religious conferences and the teachers' institutes, and are doubtless an evolution from gatherings of that type. Such gatherings may fill one The Toronto Mail and Express, in review- day or two, and may cost the States ap-

The annual meetings of State organizations of fruit growers, dairymen, etc., are of course more technical, as the men and women who attend them are already specialists in their lines. These people will compare favorably with those in attendance The good-roads idea is showing results in at any of the State educational meetings,

At one meeting of dairymen a prominent member was heard to say that as a whole the horticulturists were far ahead of his own class in intellect and refinement, while at a horticultural meeting a leading grower ers of cattle in their study of the laws of Maine cattle commissioners ask for more and respect for the employment of others. In the audience of the average Institute there are fewer young men than there should be, perhaps because they feel the pressure of daily work more than the man who has borne the burden and heat of the day, and has something in reserve for the proverbial rainy-day future. Here and there may be found a graduate of the agricultural college who has become a successful farmer and an enthusiastic believer in such meetings, and who rallies others to

> Through the influence of the Institute many of the younger men and women are special short course in dairying, horticulture and poultry keeping now offered by so many agricultural colleges. In the State organizations, the younger men make up the larger part of the audience. This seems to indicate a strong tendency toward specialization in agriculture, as well as in other professions, and also that the younger men under the force of competition realize

Changing Crops. Persistence in following old ruts and slowness to change established farm routine have combined to make the South, until men of the older generation will not change a cheerful task which Booker T. Washingwould-be benedict, was a benedict already ton often sets himself in the teaching of people full of years and ignorance. He tells us in Everybody's Magazine a char-

acteristic story: I called an old negro farmer into my office and explained to him in detail how he could make \$30 an acre on his land if he would plant a portion of it in sweet potatoes; whereas, if he planted cotton, as he had been doing for years, at best he could only make \$15 an acre. As I explained the difference, step by step, he agreed with me at every point, and when I came near to the The use of glass jars for milk has never at every point, and when I came near to the been very satisfactory to milkmen, although end of my argument I began to congratu-

pork or beef scraps, and thickened the mass with ripe squash and Indian meal. It was fed while warm. The beans cost me \$1 was led white warm. The beans cost me at a barrel, and the beef scraps \$1.50 per one hundred pounds. The pigs did not take very heartily to the food; appeared to eat the beans for the sake of what was with them. By spring they had, of course, made some growth, but the general result was not satisfactory. I came to the con that I had not recovered a new dollar for an old one. Perhaps if I had fed brood sows, the investment might have given results more satisfactory.

#### NOTABLE EXCURSION.

By The Independent Boston Fusiliers, Chartered 11 May, 1787, Being a Trip from Boston to Washington, D. C., in 1835. John Y. Champ-ney, Captain. Y NOAH LINCOLN, JR., ORDERLY SERGEANT

NOTES BY ALBERT A. FOLSOM.

1835. JOURNAL OF CAMP DUTY. Washington in the District of Columbia. The company was under the command of the followcompany was under the command of the follow-ing officers: Captain, John Y. Champney; First Lieutenant, John Davis; Second Lieutenant, Wil-liam L. Caswell; Adjutant, James Riley: First Sergeant, Noah' Lincolu, Jr. (Note 1); Second Sergeant, William P. Stodder; Third Sergeant, William C. Reed (Note 2); Fourth Sergeant, Rol-lin Abell; First Corporal, James W. Reed; Second Corporal, William Forsaith; Third Corporal, James H. Osgood; Fourth Corporal, Richard A. Stoddard. Camp Officers: Paymaster, Samuel A. Allen: Quartermaster, William S. Baxter; Doctor, John Odin, Jr.; Commissary, Charles Chester. Servants: Mr. Cook, with assistant barbers and cooks; Mr. Tyler, boot-black; Lewis Robin-

The brass band was employed for the tour, consisting of twenty-two pieces of music, at \$2 per day, under the command of Capt. Edward Kendall, who was to have \$1 extra pay for being leader, fifty-two guns and eight officers, four camp officers, three servants and twenty-two -eighty-nine in all. Each member of the company was assessed \$30 to pay the whole ex-pense of the tour.

Commencement of the excursion. Five o'clock Hall, in the street, for dress parade. The streets were literally thronged, the excitement was great, especially among the military folks, to see a company on the start for a tour of five hundred (Note 3) miles, which is the greatest distance any company ever went from this city, or perhaps ever will, on the same errand.

Parade being over, we marched through Mer-chants row, State street, Washington, Winter, Trenont, Park, Beacon and Charles streets, thence over the neck to the Washington Coffee House (Note 4), kept by Gen. Thomas Davis, where, by n from the general and other friends, we changed his dress, stowed uniform in trunks, and shook hands all round, and jumped in the Union line of stages for Providence. The officers, however, had a particular invitation to ride as far as Dedham in barouches, by the politeness of Messrs. Thayer, Nichols and Davenport, members of the Cornel of the Corn

pared for our reception. All our baggage was handed in and we introduced ourselves. Tuesday, 9th June, Providence, R. I. We all sat round the armory, busy as possible cleaning up uniforms and preparing to march down to breakfast by invitation of the Providence Light Infantry, under Capt. William W. Brown. Every man looked as fine as a fiddle. The escort was taken up about seven o'clock and arrived at breakfast-table at half-past seven. The table was very long and well filled. The invited guests were numerous. Grace said, we commenced with good appetites, filling ourselves with the dainties

safe on board, Captain Brown (Note 7) of Provi-dence Light Infantry Company went home, changed his gray uniform to a red one, and joined us as a private throughout the tour. As soon as the boat was out of sight our uniforms were off and fatigue dress on. The remainder of the day was spent in eating and drinking and smoking, or any way agreeable to each one. The ride was i cautiful, and being the first oppor-tunity. I had ever had in one of those large boats. tunity I had ever had in one of those large boats, so large a company (250 passengers besides us) and such a variety of scenery, it was enough for me to gape about till my eves grew dim and levent to roost and slept till near daylight. understood in going round Point Judith in the night the passengers fed the fishes high.

Seasickness did not meddle with me, so 1 woke early in the morning to view the harbor. It was beautiful. Hell Gate first made its appearance. something new to me and rather awful. On coming near the city you perceived almost every craft to be a steamboat, but on weaving round the battery vessels of all classes, of every nation,

without number.

Wednesday morning, seven o'clock. Just arrived at New York. (Note 8). The wharves are lined with spectators anxious for a glimpse. We were formed in a line on deck facing the shore, while our band was playing lively strains. On our arrival at the wharf, the officers, Capt. Edward Vincent, etc., of the New York Light Guards (Note 9) (red coats) jumped aboard, and a general introduction took place, and at the same time a unanimous cheer from the numerous spectators. Captain Vincent immediately gave an invitation for our company to breakfast with his, and stated the escort was ready as soon as we landed.

The Light Guard officers then joined their own men.

has had no experience along this line, and I will therefore pass over to him the result gathered from my own experience some thirty years ago.

At that time I purchased and fed to a collection of eight growing pigs, kept during winter in a warm, light atable-cellar, some tweny barrels of waste beans. The beans were so good in quality that after being soaked over night, with very few exceptions, they looked good enough to go into the bean pot to be baked for human food. These beans 1 boiled in a large boiler, holding about a couple of bushels, and with these pork or beef scraps, and thickened the mass with ripe souash and Indian meal. It

Stopped at Bristol a few minutes to land and take passengers; took fifteen Quakeresses, ugly looking, and lauded them on the opposite side, little further up the river, at Burlington, then pushed on and ærrived at the city of Philadelphia (Note 11) precisely at six o'clock in the evening. Our band played several tunes as they passed the wharves, and the company, formed on deck with their red coats glittering, surprised them considerably. Captain Fritze of the National Gráys was 'the first who came on board, and being well acquainted with our captain, made this expression: "Good God, I had as leave seen the Old Harry. We didn't expect you till tomorrow. There is no escort, no supper, nothing ready to receive you. You have gaught us uspre-

June 8th. The Independent Boston Fusiliers started on Monday afternoon, at five o'clock, on a tour of camp duty as far South as the city of white pantaioons, white jack-coat and fatigue cap, with a clean shirt under his arm.

We marched in files of two, under escort of Captain Fritze and members of the Grays, and in

a few moments we were enjoying a most refreshing bath (hor night, remember). The tubs were made of solid marble, dug out white as snow, with good soft water, and everything so rich. It it being the first rain since our departure from

The next thing was an invite to supper. Every man being so clean and in good order, you may depend we had a noble appetite to devour beast or bird. After supper went to the theatre, got through and was returning home like honest Christians, when we were again saluted with partake. Mr. Kereson was the man who kept this splendid establishment, and pressed upon us a mint julip of the best kind. We were then allowed to proceed to the armory, where we arrived at about one o'clock at night. The straw was sat out in real sailor fashion, everything over the straw and release the could be a super to reserve the sailor fashion, everything over the sailor fashion, everything over the sailor fashion, everything over the sailor fashion, everything the sailor fashion, everything the sailor fashion and please of the sailor fashion and sailor fashion and sailor fashion at the sailor f was laid, and we went to roost tired enough, I

assure you, for one day's duty. Thursday morning, June 11th, Philadelphia. All up bright and early in citizen's dress. Under South. On our route was supported from with first for an egg-nog, a very popular dram with Southerners, and, I must say, good feed, too. Next we partook of a tolerably good breakfast, and finally reached the boat at six o'clock for

Frenchtown. This was a short sail.

Soon we were packed in railroad cars for New Castle, which is about 16 miles. We stopped twice where small tents or sheds were erected for refreshments. Some decent-looking huts on the road, some children ran out to sell berry where the Northwan appropriate but the specie for cakes, etc. Nothing answers but the specie for

At ten o'clock the passenger baggage and the company were on board the steamboat Charles Carroll for Baltimore. This boat is the largest I er friends, we en each man on, and we improved the opportunity quite to

Messrs. Thayer, Nichols and Davenport, members of the corps.

When we arrived at hotel (kept by Bride, I believe), the social glass went round again, and soon parted with the remainder of our Boston friends on our route. We arrived in Providence (Note 5) at four o'clock in the morning, and stopped at the Providence Light Infantry Armory, where plenty of good things were prepared for our recention. All our bagger was

before us. I think there were no speeches on this occasion, although there was plenty of buzzing, and all appeared well pleased. After breakfast the company formed dress parade in front of hotel. It was done tolerably well for the first time from home. The band played beautifully and everything passed off in good shape.

We then proceeded to quarters and dismissed for one hour. Some rode, some walked and some slept. I took the opportunity of addressing a line to wife. The hour being up, we formed and marched all over the city. We had several invites to partake which you may depend didn't deny. At twelve o'clock were escorted by Providence Light Infantry Company to steamboat Pressafe on board, Captain Brown (Note 7) of Providence Light Infantry Company went home, enabged his gray unificant to the company of the memory of Col. George Armstad and the seven in the company of the memory of Col. George Armstad and the gray unificant to the color of the principal this same than the proceeded to use up the short space of time allotted. Warston had lived in Baltimore about four years and was able to show us most of the principal things. Saw Catholic Cathedral; t'was a beautiful building outside. Shot tower was made of brick about three hundred feet high. This was something unknown before to me that shot must be made so high up. Battle Monument; this is quite handsome. It has inscribed on it the names of distinguished military men, 't is quite high, and a stands on a square in a very conspicuous place. Next was City Spring with a fountain of pure water ever flowing. I proved it by taking a copiling the strength of the providence and the providence and the principal throat the control of the control of the principal throat the principal throat the control of the control o I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with an I, with a few others, lucklly fell in with a few others, lucklly fell in with a few out and this finished the warmest and hardest day's work so far.

Note 1: Noah Lincoln, Jr., born Hingham. Hass, Jan., 1818; ided Boston, 11 May, 1857. Centennial of the Charter of the Fusiliers. He was a descendant of Stephen Lincoln, who settled at Hingham, 1838. From him descended Gen. Benjamin Lincoln and President of the Charter of the Fusiliers. He was a Gescendant of Stephen Lincoln, who settled at Hingham, 1838. From him descended Gen. Benjamin Lincoln and President of the Charter of the Fusiliers. He was a Gescendant of the Charter of the Fusiliers. He was a Gescendant of the Charter of the Fusiliers. He was a Gescendant of Stephen Lincoln, who settled at Hingham, 1838. From him descended Gen. Benjamin Lincoln and President of the Charter of the Fusiliers. He was a Gescendant of Stephen Lincoln, who settled at Hingham, 1838. From him descended Gen. Benjamin Lincoln and President of the Charter of the Fusiliers. He was a Give was the set of the was tall the seen of the substance of the sendor of the stands on a square in a very conspicuous place.

Next was City Spring with a fountain of pure water ever flowing. I proved it by taking a copius draward of the was a descendant of the Charter of the Marc

They have five markets here, and only one is opened each day, and supplied with everything eatable. They are all in the same street. Opposite these markets was a place called Maryland Arcade. This place we promenaded up and down. It was lined with different articles of proceedings of these stalls. merchandise. Many of the tenders of these stalls were very pretty girls. This made the question for the price of articles rather pleasant than

for the price of articles rather pleasant than otherwise.

I noticed the streets to be wide and straight, but badly paved and edge stones, short junks; the coaches driven by blacks, the horses rather poor and shabby-looking concerns. This is all I noticed till going to the theatre. However, wo first look supper, or rather a little bite of something to stimulate. Then forming, we proceeded, in files of two, on our route; found the families sitting about the sidewalk and portices or steps of their houses, as composed as could be, enjoying the cool of the evening. The ladies walk out unattended by gentlemen, and very seldom molested, as I understand from several young men.

the house very ordinary looking and poorly attended; rather more noise and fighting in the apper tiers, I should judge from the expression of a Baltimerian, than is witnessed in either of the Boston theatres. The performance closed about eleven o'clock.

When going home I noticed the watchman cry the hour of the night in a very loud tone. I took them to be foreigners by the brogue. Arrived at quarters, took my pint of new rum, gave my carcass a good rubbing down, and turned in for the night considerably tired.

Friday, June 13, Baltimore. Took breakfast at seven o'clock at Baltimore House. After breakfast the band played several tunes on the piszay, which caused a large collection to hear such music as they never heard before. They were really charmed. The company sat about in groups couversing till about nine o'clock, when we started in citizen's dress, under an escort of light-horse company, for Washington. We marched about three or four miles out, then took the stages.

Plantations soon come in view; lots of blacks; voted in our stage to call them "Charley White," and the ulckname became quite current, too, Being very warm, were obliged to stop often. First time stopped at tavern; no liquor to be had. Filled our canteens with water and moved on. The roads are confounded bad, very hilly and guileys deep; some places very sandy. The horses ge full leap down hill with so heavy a freight. The Lord only knows what would become of us had the stage upset. Miserable log houses with wooden chimneys are the only tenements to be seen; lots of strawberries and naked children all along the road. Saw the Baltimore & dren all along the road. Saw the Baltim Washington Railroad where it passes over a river. It is supported by eight spiendid granite arches. (Note 15). The road will be finished

We are now in the town of Elkridge, a quarter

looking, and lauded them on the opposite side, little further up the river, at Burlington, then pushed on and arrived at the city of Philadelphia (Note 11) precisely at six o'clock in the evening. Our band played several tunes as they passed the wharves, and the company, formed on deck with their red coats glittering, surprised them considerably. Captain Fritze of the National Grays was the first who came on board, and being well acquainted with our captain, made this expression: "Good God, I had as leave seen the Old Harry. We didn't expect you till tomorrow. There is no escort, no supper, nothing ready to receive you. You have gaught us usprepared. I have made my calculation for your reception tomorrow; but, however, land as quickly as possible, and we'll show up to the Grays armory, and do what we can for you."

You will understand I was on the right of the company, and therefore had an opportunity of hearing the conversation between the captain and others. After some little introduction round among our Philadelphia friends, we collected our baggage and marched for the National Grays Armory. We then received an order for every man to change his uniform to a citizen's three our end were received by Uncle Sam's troops under Colonel Broom, and afterwards escorted to the colonel's house to partake of a collation. It was a grand table and colonel happy as a lord. All over, we were then escorted to were pitched and guard set precisely at seven o'clock. and dust to our eyes and in citizen's dress. However, we formed and were received by Uncle Sam's troops under Colonel Broom, and afterwards escorted to the colonel's house to partake of a collation. It was a grand table and colonel happy as a lord. All over, we were then escorted to our encampment ground. All tents, fiag-staff and marque were pitched and guard set precisely at seven o'clock.

Colonel Broom and test coffee estables and

Colonel Broom sent tea, coffee, eatables and straw to our camp, which were very acceptable, as our commissary had not learned where to obtain supplies; at ten o'clock tattoo beat, every light was extinguished, and all eyes

Saturday, June 13th, Washington. All hand up at break of day; beautiful morning, took breakfast at seven o'clock; at nine formed dress parade; at ten marched to Navy Yard; were re ceived by the marines under Col through several manœuvres and some drilling in the manual, after which were invited by Comwas sat out in real sailor fashion, everything ood to eat and drink and plenty of it. The old veteran commodore seemed to renew his age so full of fun and frolic did he appear. We an escort of citizens, we started for the boat Nouth. On our route we stopped twice, by invite, first for an egg-nog, a very popular dear site. trees and parks, walks handsomely graded There is a steam engine for sawing plank for ship use, and a splendid armory where the arms ship use, and a splendid armory where the arms and equipments are hung up very tastefully. Here was a perpetual motion gun discharging 250 balls at once. At the eutrance of the vard are two splendid brass thirty-two-pounders taken by Commodore Decatur and one Howitzer taken at Yorktown. These were let off just as we arrived at the gate, which brought us all up standing. However, we ventured in and got out safe, under an escort of company of marines who marched us by invitation to Colonel Henderson's (Note 18) house to partake of his bountles. This navy veteran seemed highly plea ed with the opportunity of showing his hospitality and good feeling towards us. There were several good sentiments given and answered, and several tunes by the band. Ev-rything went off fine, and lastly paraded in front of house, saluted, and marched for the President's house.

On our route we stopped, by invitation, six

sversaw, so very long and broad her deck served on, and we improved the opportunity quite to our advantage, being the first time our captain attempted to drill thus far. We are all now on the Chesapeake Bay; 't is most beautiful. We are now passing the other boat from Baltimore full as a tick.

Our band struck a lively tune, which was returned by their bell. Just before arriving in the cluster of the passing, the company formed on deck, with band playing for a salute from and when passing, the company formed on deck, with band playing for a salute from an advantage. Came into live in front of the house. The fresident and sulte on the steps with heads uncovered, our company at present arms and band playing off salute, which was answered by a gun and cheers. Arrived in Baltimore (Note 12) at twenty minutes of three o'clock (it is now raining, the first we have had so far). The first person I saw was Captain Prentice, and then our friends, Joseph Ba'es and Edmond Winchester, all of Boston. We had a small chat about matters and things, and then joined the company, when, it appeared, they had during my absence taken a vote to sup on board the boat, owing to the rain. However, it soon cleared up, and we prepared for a march to our quarters at Baltimore (Note 13). House to quarter for the night. Soon after arriving received an invitation to the stant. However, it soon cleared up, and we prepared for a march to our quarters at Baltimore (Note 13). House to quarter for the night. Soon after arriving received an invitation to the stant. However, it soon cleared up, and we prepared for a march to our quarters at Baltimore (Note 13). House to quarter for the night. Soon after arriving received an invitation to the stant in the sense and the company formed and went through several macures in front of house, and then proved the provided the warmest and hardest of the rest of the seat of our great Daniel Webster. By this time I had got considerably tired. Now, about noon the company formed and marched to sample the provided t

Guard.

Note 10: Length of railroad, thirty-four miles.

Note 11: Population of Palindelphia in 1835, 87,000; in 1902, 1,296,000.

Note 12: Population of Baltimore in 1835, 121,000; in 1902, 325 000.

Note 12: The Baltimore House, fronting Market, Hanover and German streets.

Note 14: Gen. Robert Boas, Commander British invading army, killed at North Point, Md., 12 Sept., 1814.

1814.
Note 15: The Thomas Visdinct.
Note 16: Population of Washington in 1825 was 52,000: in 1892, 278,000.
Note 17: Commodore Hull died in Philadelphia, 13 Feb., 1845, aged sevent-eight.
Note 18: Col. Archiva'd Henderson, born in Virginia, 1785; died in Washington, 1898.
Note 19: President Jackson in 1825 was sixty-eight years of age. He died 8 June, 1845.

[ fo be concluded next week.]

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> Massachus At Watert J S Henry Li By English ca strong in price, with sales at 11 @121c, d. w. La ago quoted at 1 New York, 173 From Baltimore 5000 cattle durin by Canadian shi

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Cattle

The business the past week. vast improveme lookers for good At L. H. Brock but sold out 2 prices. Pair of single mare, \$25 fancy down to \$ Moses Colman heavy, but work At Welch & Ha carloads ; a good steady prices, a Co.'s sale stable and heavy weigh Union Tuesday-The stronger tone, be

20@30c P 100 fb over ic. For ic and butchers w of 1400 fbs, at 5 300 lbs, at 41c; 25 A few moving o Western hogs closed steady at

sirable steers a

Nearly 5000 h lambs 25@50e \$\mathcal{P} 1 fully that much h Northern and Ea or lambs on sale of carloads went 5.83 19 100 fbs, and

whatever arrived. rail are various lo to quality. Ten tons arrived Dreve Maine-Farming

P. A. Berry, 4. New Hampshire

Wood, 50; W. F. V Vermont—W. E. via Nashua, 350. Massachusetts— 16; R. Connors, 25 Bright Stock at yards: 341 calves, 137 ho 18,700 hogs, 137 h hogs, 154 calves. sheep, 70 hogs, 187 Tuesday—Light shape of cattle, an came by way of F. ogs within the we

by the state of th A gradual incre want all they can s Prices run very excertain limit to price pay all they are wor at so much per hea put the veal on the calves, av. 110 lbs, 105 lbs, at 6c. Sale

La Wednesday-A g wednesday—A g cattle, but the arriv shape of good steers The supply from the the better call for n 8 cattle, av. 1000 lbs. O. H. Forbush solid 3.35 ¥ 100 lbs.

3.35 P 100 lbs; 3 ca cattle, of 1100 lbs, at cow, 780 lbs, at 2c; 6 calves, 110 ibs, at 6je 925 ibs, at 3c. E. J Slavin, 1 fat cow, 124 BOSTON P

Whole Poultry. orthern and Easter hickens, choice ros hickens, fair to good ucks

e.
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#### The Markets. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN For the week ending Feb. 25, 1903. Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week... 581 5965 Last week... 1409 8738 One year ago 4340 8024 Horses, 401. Prices on Northern Cattle. BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, \$6.76@7.25; first quality, \$5.50@6.50; second quality, \$4.50@6.25; third quality, \$4.00@4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$7.50@7.75; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$3.00@5.50. Western steers, 3.56@6.05. Butter. 30, 50 ib. tubs only. Creamery, extra— Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes. Northern N. Y., assorted sizes. Northern N. Y., large tubs. Western, large ash tubs. Western, ask. spruce tubs. Creamery, northern firsts. Creamery, northern firsts. Creamery, seconds. \$3.00@5.50. Western steers, 3.00@5.05. SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 21@3c; extra, 31@54c; sheep and lambs per head in lots, \$2.50 lambs. \$4.50@7.50. FAT Hogs-Per pound, Western. 61271c, live /EAL CALVES-4@74c P tb. HIDES-Brighton-7@74c P tb; country lots, 6 g ALF SKINS-13c P tb; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW-Brighton, 4@5c P 1b; country lots, PELTS-50c.@\$1.10. Cattle, Sheep. Cattle. Sheer H Forbush H Freeman W E Hayden PA Berry Via Nashua 10 100 At Watertown. Breck & Wood WF Wallace 8 Western. At Brighton Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz. Eastern choice fresh. Eastern fair to good. Michigan fancy candled. Vt. and N. H. choice fresh. Western fair to good. Western selected, fresh. Southern fresh Refrigerator. Duck At Watertown. At NEDM & Wool At NEDM& Wool Fred Savage Via Nashua 25 500 N E D M & Wool 136 4800 Co 136 At Watertewn. J A Hathaway 70 Massachusetts. Live Stock Exports. By English cable best grades of State cattle are strong in price, and lower grades to easier, d. w., with sales at 111@13c, d. w. Sales on sheep at 111 @124c, d. w. Lambs at 171c, d. w. Cattle a year Artichokes, \$\psi\$ bu... Beets, new, \$\psi\$ doz.-bunches. Beets, \$\psi\$ bu... Cabbage, native, \$\psi\$ bbl. Parsnips, \$\psi\$ bu... Lettuce, \$\psi\$ doz. Celery, Boston market Kale, \$\psi\$ bbl... Spinach, \$\psi\$ bbl... Spinach, \$\psi\$ bbl... Tomatoes, \$\psi\$ fb... Peas, \$\psi\$ crate.. Cress, \$\psi\$ doz. Cucumbers, nothouse, each. Onions, Natives, \$\psi\$ bbl... "York State, \$\psi\$ bbl... "York State, \$\psi\$ bbl... Egg plant, \$\psi\$ each... Parsley, \$\psi\$ bu... Egg plant, \$\psi\$ case... Parsley, \$\psi\$ bu... String beans, \$\psi\$, \$\psi\$ fon... String beans, \$\psi\$, \$\psi\$ j-bbl. bskt Turnips, flat, \$\psi\$ bol. Mushrooms, native, \$\psi\$ bb... Frait. Green Vegetables ago quoted at 134@144c, d. w. Shipments from New York, 1737 cattle, 11,959 quarters of beef. From Baltimore, 2510 cattle, 3258 sheep, and about 5000 cattle during last month from St. John, N. B. by Canadian shippers, bought in Chicago. Horse Business. The business of only fair proportions during the past week. The heavy snowstorm was a hinderance to the trade. With settled going a vast improvement will be noticed. A good many lookers for good business horses to buy later on. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable a little quiet, but sold out 2 carloads of Western at steady prices. Pair of heavy draft horses sold at \$500; 1 ingle mare, \$250, considered the top prices; les single mate, \$2.00, considered the top prices; 1688 fancy down to \$125; nearby horses \$30@150. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable trade not heavy, but worked off a fair number at \$40@200. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable sold 4 carloads; a good trade, all things considered, at steady prices, \$100@250. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable sold 3 carloads all out, of light and heavy weights; a fair week at \$100@240. Union Yards, Watertown. stronger tone, being higher West. On good desirable steers an advance during the week of 20 g 30 c p 100 lbs. For the more common not over ic. For local beef cows a firmer feeling, and butchers were in want of what they could get hold of. O. H. Forbush had beef cows, of Mixed ... Florida Oranges— Choice bright, P box...... Common, P box..... 750@900 lbs, to arrive. J. A. Hathaway, 10 steers, of 1400 lbs, at 5½c; 15 do., of 1350 lbs, at 5c; 20, of 1300 lbs, at 4½c; 25 do., of 1200 lbs, \$4.20. Milch Cows. A few moving on permits only. Fat Hogs. Hides and Pelts. Sheep Houses. Nearly 5000 head of Western arrived, with lambs $25\,\bar{a}$ 500 p 100 fbs higher than last week, and fully that much higher than one year ago. Such Northern and Eastern as had good quality sheep Northern and Eastern as had good quality sheep or lambs on sale hit a good market. A number of carloads went through to New England Works from the Northwest. Sheep cost here \$3.55@ 5.55 p 100 ibs, and lambs \$4.80@7.40 p 100 ibs. Veal Calves. Butchers disposed to pay steady prices for our property of the steady prices for the pay steady prices for the p Butchers disposed to pay steady prices for whatever arrived, and beside such as come in by Dried Apples. rail are various lots by wagon at 6@71c mostly, as Live Poultry. Grass Seeds. Ten tons arrived of mixed lots at 12½@13c ib. Droves of Veal Calves. Maine—Farmington Live Stock Company, 150; P. A. Berry, 4. New Hampshire — Via Nashua, 80; Breck & Wood, 50; W. F. Wallace, 40. Vermont—W. E. Hayden, 15; Fred Savage, 75; Via Nashua, 30. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 75; O. H. Forbush. Grass Seeds. Timothy, \$\mathcal{p}\$ bu., Western, good to choice. 2 10@2 40 prime ... 226@2 33 Red Top, Western, \$\mathcal{p}\$ 50 ib sack ... 165@2 25 Orchard, \$\mathcal{p}\$ bu. 226@2 30 White Clover, \$\mathcal{p}\$ ib. ... 226@2 30 White Clover, \$\mathcal{p}\$ ib. ... 12@13 Alfalfa, \$\mathcal{p}\$ ib. ... 12@7 Alfalfa, \$\mathcal{p}\$ ib. ... 12@7 Alfalfa, \$\mathcal{p}\$ ib. ... 12@7 Blue Grass, \$\mathcal{p}\$ bu. ... 165@1 75 Massachusetts-J. S. Henry, 75; O. H. Forbush, Pea, marrow. Pea screened. Pea seconds. Pea foreign. Mediums, choice hand-picked. Mediums, screened. Mediums, foreign. A cllow eyes, extra. Yellow eyes, seconds. Red Kidney. Lima heans dried. & th. 16; R. Connors, 25; scattering, 25; J. P. Day, 65; Brighton Cattle Market. Stock at yards: 313 cattle, 45 sheep, 18,810 hogs, 341 calves, 137 horses. From West, 163 cattle, 18,700 hogs, 137 horses. Maine, 28 cattle, 40 hogs, 154 calves. Massachusetts, 122 cattle, 45 sheep 75 calves. sheep, 70 hogs, 187 calves. Tuesday—Light arrivals from the West in the

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cents

TONe:

est Food p, Swine, c. to read what t rape.

Grass

nd 10c. 0 Farm Seed to get a start.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Liquid Smoke erfectly in a ekory wood. cheaper. No for circular. dilton, Pa.

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RM. Try s and worn-nice clover,

e for other er manures

for prices

io, Canada.

EEDER

The only
No more notes digeshe value of dairy or for jid. Agents his paper.
G. CO., etco. lows.

IOW. re, and sim-Move! IAN, MICH.

Lima beans dried, & ib..... Hay and Straw. Hay, No. 1, \$\text{\$\psi\$}\$ ton.

" 3"

" fine choice.

" clover mixed \$\psi\$ ton.

" clover, \$\psi\$ ton.

Straw, prime rye.

Straw, oat, per ton.

Straw, tangled rye. FLOUR AND GRAIN

2970 fbs, at 54c. Buffalo cows cost 3@34c, of 1100@ Venl Culves. A gradual increase in supply, and butchers want all they can secure for their regular trade. Prices run very even. There appears to be a certain limit to prices, but butchers are willing to pay all they are worth, and sometimes kill them pay at they are worth, and sometimes kill them at so much per head, or pay a commission and put the veal on the market. J. P. Day sold 65 calves, av. 110 lbs, at 6c. L. Stetson, 32 calves, 105 lbs, at 6c. Sales made for a mixed lot, 6@74c.

prices. Movement in beef cattle rules higher by the th, if of good quality. J. P. Day, 4 cows, of

Late Arrivals. Wednesday-A good demand for good beef wethosday—A good demand for good beer cattle, but the arrivals were light, as cattle in the shape of good steers cost {@ic higher in the West. The supply from that source was light, therefore the better call for nearby cattle. H. L. Sheldon, scattle, av. 1000 hs, at 2\$c. 0. H. Forbush sold 3 cows, 710@850 hs, at \$2\$c. 3.35 P. 100 hs; 2 calves Morde. R. Connors, 6 3.35 p 100 lbs; 3 calves, 54@74c. R: Connors, 6 cattle, of 1100 lbs, at 4e; 1 cow, 1180 lbs, at \$5.60; 1 Cow, 780 hs, at 2c; 6 Bolognas, at \$1.75 \$7 100 hs; 3 calves, 110 hs, at 62.6 G. W. Clark, 5 cows, av. 92; hs, at 3c. E. Jennings, 3 cows at 32c. G. Slavin, 1 fat cow, 1240 fbs, at 34c.

## BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.	
Poulence m	nd.
Chickery roasting	18.20
Tonis, extra chair-	12010
Pigeons, tame, choice Pigeons	15@16
Pigeons, tame. choice, P doz.	13@14
Squabs, P doz.	75@1 2
"CSLATE dans	25 (M) (C) 4 (I
S. Choice hong boaded	*****
choice hens, heads on	19@20
choice toms	18@19
choice mixed	18@19

ipts Feb. 24, were 331 packages Live Ponitry. NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 50 lb. tubs only. Boxes—
Extra northern creamery....
Extra dairy...
Common to good...
Trunk butter in j or j-ib prints...
Extra northern creamery...
Extra northern dairy...
Common to good... Jersey, double head, sweet, P bbl.. Vineland, fancy sweet....

Pineapples— Florida smooth Cayenne, \$\Phi\$ box.....3 00@3 50 Strawberries— Florida refrigerator, choice, \$\mathbb{P}\ qt \ldots 25@30 Florida refrigerator, com. to good \ldots 15@20 

shape of cattle, and what sheep were shipped in came by way of F. R. R.; 137 carloads of Western hogs within the week via B. & A. that cost strong 1100 fbs. at 3gc; 4, of 925 fbs, at 2gc; 1 Bologna cow, 790 fbs, at 3gc; 4, of 925 fbs, at 2gc; 1 Bologna cow, 790 fbs, at 3c. 2gc and 1gc. Sales of 2 oxen, of 25 gc; 1 bologna cow, 11000 fbs.

Flour.—The market is quiet. Spring patents, \$4 20@4 55. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 40@3 50. Winter patents, \$4 00@4 20. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 00@3 90. winter, clear and straight, \$3 60@3 90.

Corn Meal.—\$1 12@14 \$\text{P}\$ bag, and \$2 65@2 70 \$\text{P}\$ bbl; granulated, \$1 0@3 50 \$\text{P}\$ bbl.

Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 15@4 00 \$\text{P}\$ bbl.

Out Meal.—Firm at \$4 50@4 75 \$\text{P}\$ bbl. for rolled and \$4 90@5 15 for cut and ground.

Bye Flour.—The market is steady at \$3 15@ 375 \$\text{P}\$ bbl.

75 p bbl.
Corm.—Demand quiet, prices lower.
Steamer, yellow, 574c.
No. 2, yellow, 57c.
No. 3, yellow, 57c.
Onto 3, yellow, 57c.
Onto 48 p. 20 p. 30 p.

No. 3 clipped, white, 46c.

Millfeed.—Firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$22 75@23 00.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$21 75@26 00.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$21 75@26 00.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$2 00@26 00.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$27 75.
Linsed, \$27 50@28 00.

Barley.—Feed barley. 52@56c.

Rye.—\$2.90@3.50 \$\psi\$ bil, 61c \$\psi\$ bushel. THE WOOL MARKET.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan .....

" " blood " .....
" " blood " .....
" blood " .... Washed fleece..... American mohair ... County, Mass.: The foot and mouth disease was practically extinct in the British Islands from 1895 to 1898. In the great outbreak during the early eighties there were thousands of cases. The worst year was 1853 with 461,146 cases. It was checked by killing infected animals under direction of the British Board of Agriculture. (2) The horse with thick, high-colored urine should be given daily exercise, his drinking water should be warmed enough to take off the chill. Give him ten grains saltpetre twice a week. (3) Goats breed the second year and continue about six years. They carry the young about five months. (4) Uoal ashes are not worth hauling except for walks.

walks.

Hoos and Land Plaster.—Pike Manufacturing Company, New Hampshire: Land plaster mixed with stable manure does not injure hogs which have access to it. Possibly they may have got a chill and pneumonia after burrowing in the beating manure and then coming suddenly out into the cold air at feeding time.

Protection from the manufacture of the distinct the cold air at feeding time.

Protection from the manufacture of the last tests for preventing consumption in cattle by means of vaccination or "jannerization" have not been continued long enough to prove the lasting effect of the process. Animals treated in a somewhat similar manner at the Marburg Institute in Germany have been exposed to the disease several years without being infected by it. The author of the German experiments found that best results were obtained from the use of bacilli of human origin which have been cultivated on artificial media for about six years. As a rule, young cattle, from five to seven months old, were selected for the experiments. Each animal received through the veins a small quantity of a serum culture four to six weeks old; after four weeks the animal received a much larger quantity of the same culture. The effect of the first incculation was usually noticed in an elevation of temperature, slight loss of flesh, coughing in some instances, and a susceptibility to tuberculin reaction. The animals, however, recovered usually within a week or ten days, and did not react to tuberculin thereafter. The second inoculation produced milder symptoms and the reaction persisted for a shorter time. After this treatment, which in some cases was repeated a larger number of times, the animals proved to be immune to inoculation with virulent cultures. the reaction persisted for a shorter time. After this treatment, which in some cases was repeated a larger number of times, the animals proved to be immune to inoculation with virulent cultures which were sufficient to kill other animals within which were sufficient to kill other animals within a few weeks. The immunized animals also proved resistant to infection by natural methods as shown by exposure to cattle suffering from advanced tuberculosis. The possibilities of this method when fully developed may be very important. It may be extensively used to prevent spread of the disease in a partly infected herd, and in human practice would protect the family and attendants of a consumptive patient.

HOUSE FUNIGATION.—C. M., Providence County, R. I.: Hydroganic-acid gas destroys flies, fleas, bedbugs, cockroaches, etc., and their eggs, and has been successfully used for the purpose. If intending to fumigate a house, it will be best to apply for details to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

EXTRA-BARLY CORN.

Some seasons sweet corn may be planted outdoors very early. Last year, plantings made
April 1 in southern Connecticut were not injured
n the least and gave a very early and profitable
crop at from twenty to twenty-five cents per
dozen. It is much safer to plant in cold frames
about the middle of April and transplanted to
the open ground about the first of May. If taken
up carefully in large spadefuls with plenty of
earth, the transplanted corn will hardly stop
growing. Part of the plants may be left to grow
in the cold frame.

SPECIAL WEED-KILLERS. Weeds growing near walks can be easily killed by using kerosene or a solution of sulphate of copper, or weak sulphuric acid, but where poultry or animals are liable to eat the grass, these or animals are liable to eat the grass, these poisons would be dangerous; in that case, boiling water could be used very successfully. On the whole, it appears that sulphate of copper in water is the cheapeat weed-killer in cases where the pests cannot be conveniently reached with a hoe. It is excellent to clean out grass growing close to walls, fences and house foundations, or to kill weeds which grow between the boards of a wooden walk. Where lawns are inboards of a wooden walk. Where lawns are in-vaded by plaintain or brooks choked with water weeds, a thorough sprinkling with the copper sulphate is the most convenient remedy.

VALUATION OF TIMBER. The owner of a chestnut wood lot in Chester County, Pa., has been reckoning the prod-uct with special care. He believes that with land as cheap as it is now sold in his vicinity, and with the proposed reduction in taxes on wood lots, chestnut planting would pay a larger interest lots, chestnut planting would pay a larger interest on capital invested than any other common crop. The trees were divided into three groups. The first, which averaged eighty years old, had attained a diameter of 24.5 inches, with a current growth of 1.6 per cent. Because the rapid growth had ceased these trees had become very brittle, and the average value was estimated at \$2.60 each. The second class averaged thirty years and was 13.5 inches in diameter, with a current growth of 4.4 per cent. These were valued at

THE BEST PEAS.

Gradus is about the only kind which is very early, very sweet and with large pods. Of its quality, it is enough to say that equal to Champion of England. If only one kind is planted, choose the Gradus. No bush is needed. If two kinds, plant Gradus for early and Champion for late. The weak point of Gradus is that it is not so productive as the early, small-podded kinds like Daniel O'Rourke. The Surprise is a new, early and mid-season wrinkled sort, which seems early and mid-season wrinkled sort, which seems a close rival to Gradus, being more productive, although pods are not so large. There is no late pea quite equal to the Champion, of which kind the weak points are small pods and high bush the weak points are small pods and high bush tendencies. Strategem is a good, old, late variety, needing no bush. String peas are an interesting novelty, but few people care for them when shell peas can be had. In market gardens where round and wrinkled peas are both ready at the same time, a mixture will give better satisfaction to customers than will the round kinds alone.

Social Life for Farmers. There was a time when the country was changed and there are ample opportunities for the farmers to mingle with one another and exchange ideas that are helpful.

The organizations of the farmers, such as the Grange, give opportunity for this mingling. The bear is not a social animal, and some people become bears in nature when they live in retirement and are not willing to give and receive ideas. The farm-municipal centres, not including Louisville, with one another in a continuous property of the control colonel voiced these ideas in a recent speech at a banquet in Bingmandon, N. Y., and his radical utterances must have stirred the "parlor city" to its depths, even if they had no effect on other municipal centres, not including Louisville, ers, by mingling with one another in a social way, make it possible to get out of the old ruts, and there is nothing so hurtful to progress and prosperity as to follow the

the city market, where it commands a price sumfoient to pay cost of making and net the farmer more ready cash than he formerly received from the village merchant in trade. The Clinton creamery is one of the many successful butter factories in Wayne County. This creamery is equipped with a fifteenhorse-power boiler and an engine of tenhorse power; two No. 1 cream separators, with a combined capacity of six thousand pounds of milk per hour; two milk pumps; the combined churn and butter maker, which weighs when empty over 1800 pounds, and has a capacity of nine hundred pounds of butter, and a refrigerator with 250 tubs capacity, in which the butter is stored. The cream vat and ripener are of the latest im-

five cows?" was the first question considered, and the weight of opinion was for the affirmative, several claiming from their own experience that a man with three cows could not afford to get along without a

separator.
The feed question brought out different views. While some thought that notwithstanding the high price of feed stuffs, there was nothing better or more economical than a ration of hay, ensulage, cottonseed meal and shorts, others believed that hay, oats and peas, with corn meal, being a home combination, was the most economical. One speaker, who claimed considerable experience, considered that on account of the very poor quality of cottonseed meal and "mixed feed" (which many feeders call shorts), now on the market, the farmer could not afford to feed them, and should look for something better. He believed that with proper attention to the matter, a better ombination, consisting of clover hay ensilage, oats and peas, and the legumes adapted to the climate could be grown on the farm, and a larger profit secured than from feeding cottonseed meal, from fifty pounds of which a peck measure full of cotton fibre can be sifted, or "mixed feed" consisting of unknown ingredients.

Taking the Mill to the Logs.

The high price and brisk demand for timber products have greatly increased the number of portable sawmills used in New Eng-

in taking the mill to the logs, rather than taking the logs to the mill, and the portable mills, being run by steam or gasoline, are not dependent upon the water supply. portable mill consists of an engine, boiler, planer and butter, and the cost is between \$2000 and \$3000. The fuel costs very little, slabs and other refuse being used. The engineer, besides keeping up steam, is able to give considerable help in handling the

Some of the mills use steam-hoist outfits. which bring the logs from quite a distance around the mill, and do the work of severa horses. To supply the mill requires five or seven choppers, who cut the trees, take of the branches and saw them into proper lengths, after which the mill crew take charge of the lumber. Besides the engineer, and was 13.5 inches in diameter, with a current \$8.69 to \$6.616 to \$1.50 each. The third class of trees, which ayeraged about sixty years, was 22.9 inches in diameter, with a current growth of four per cent. and was valued at \$4.10 each.

and was 13.5 inches in diameter, with a current growth of 4.4 per cent. These were valued at man, besides as many teamsters as are needed to haul the logs, which are beyond the reach of the steam hoister, and carry the lumber to the railroad station.

Learning to Raise Beef.

Beginners in beef-raising should commence carefully, breed for the best type with extreme care and feed, feed, feed. quantity and quality with your feed. Learn your business, know what you may know of the business you pretend to know.

If you want to put up meat on your steers and hogs, lose no time in doing it. Time is a most important factor in producing meat on high-priced land. The quicker you make the meat the better the meat will be,

so sparsely settled that the social life was that she wanted, and Germany all of Cenmuch limited; but today the conditions have tral America that she coveted; and this he

must have stirred the "parlor city" to its depths, even if they had no effect on other municipal centres, not including Louisville, the city of good whiskey, where the intrepid editor disports when he is at home.

# Finch's Early Six-Weeks Potato



Enterprising Farmers

For a start of seed to many market gardeners. With it they can get the fancy prices before eather kinds come is market free originator of this potato as are "They have created so mucl excitement in my neighborhood that I could sell my whole crop to my neighbors at a fancy price."

The tubers are medium to large in size, oblong to round in shape, light flesh-colored skin, white flesh, very smooth shape, eyes even with the surface, quality when boiled or baked, first-class, either in the fall or midwinter, or in the spring. Without exaggeration they are the finest looking potato in the spring. When other varieties are all shrivelied up they come out of the cellar as plump and fresh as when put in the previous autumn.

"The Early Six Weeks Potato did well in every re-spect. They are ex-tra early, cook mealy, good yieldmealy, good yielders, of nice size average, one-half pound each. The eight pound in the pound wielded ever five heaping bushed hasherts."—GEO.

M. RICHARDSON, Morrison Co., Minn. My own experience with this quick
growing potato the
past season of 1902,
is as follows: The
Six Weeks were
planted the same
day and in the same
field with several
other varieties.

A CROP SIX WEEKS FROM PLANTING
THIS IS NOT A FANCY PICTURE BUT AN ACTUAL REALITY

After they came un and were growing nicely the whole field was cut down by a terrible hall storm. The Early Six-Weeks vielded a fine crop of good size potatoes, while all the other sorts were so small they only went 27 bushels to the acre. HoW such a fine crop could be grown under such unfavorable circumstances, which ruined all the other varieties, was a wender to all who saw them.

I ask as a special favor that all who purchase the Early Six Weeks from me to report whenever they have any of these potatoes on hand to sell. I frequently buy of my customers, and always pay nearly Double market price. Last season I bou ht every bushel of Genuine Six Weeks from my customers they would spare me, and paid them nearly \$1.80 per bushel, and then was unable to fill all my orders, so great was the demand.

PRICE OF SEED POTATOES:

I will send potatoes enough to plant One Hundred Hills, by Mail. Postpaid for 60 cents. For One Dollar will send (charges prepaid) potatoes enough to plant Two Hundred Hills, either by Express or by Mail, whichever I find will be the cheapest way to reach you. If you are willing to pay Express charges, say so in our letter and I will send you 12 pounds of the seed. Remember, I guarantee the seed to reach you in good and then, and Every Eye te Grew.

Friece by Freight: Bushel, 32.00; barrel, 36.00. By Express: One peck for \$1.10; \( \frac{1}{2} \) bushel, \$2.00. Remit by F. O. Money Order, Express Money Order or by Registered letter. Address plainly,

FRANK FINCH, Box 77, Clyde, N. Y.

The Standard



the best line of made. We ship any size on trial competition The line consists of eleven different

No. 8. Price \$10.50. across the grain is similar in every size machine we manufacture. Every machine warranted. Send for No. 8. Price \$10.50. catalogue. STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO., Milford, Mass., U. S. A.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of EMILY EARLE, late of Lexington, in said County, demake the meat the better the meat will be, and the greater the profit.—Hon. L. H. Kerrick, Illinois.

If Henry Watterson owned the United States Government he would blow out a canal a faile wide on the Isthmus of Panama, so as to let the Atlantic and Pacific oceans come together, and then he would allow England to take all of South America that she wanted, and Germany all of Central America that she coveted; and this he would allow, in despite of the Monroe Doctrine, for which he evidently has no respect.

The eccentric colonel voiced these ideas in a recent speech at a banquet in Binghamton, N. Y., and his radical utterances must have stirred the "parlor city" to its depths, even if they had no effect on other

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

and way, make it possible to get out of the control of russ, and there is nothing so hurtful to forgress and prosperity as to follow the deat that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be deas that have been proven to be false just be dead to make a to follow the deas that have been proven to be false just be dead to make a to follow the deas that have been proven to be false just be dead to make a to follow the false proven to the deas that have been proven to be false just be dead to make a to follow that during the day on the proven to be false just be dead to make a to follow that during the day on the proven the summand of the day to might be induced that the sustenance of life; and it makes the sleep sweeter to know that during the day on the selection of the day that the sustenance of life; and it makes the sleep sweeter to know that during the day on the selection of t

#### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other per sons interested in the estate of MARGARET GAGE, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased. WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting

where As, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for probate on \$6.73 to \$195. The principle of automatic feed, horizontal cylinders knives cutting across the grain thine we manufact ranted. Send for ME CUTTER CO., ford, Mass., U. S. A.

assachusetts.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate by John J. Henderson, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Court, on his discussion, and said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN. a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of LEVI WOOLSON, late of Hopkinton, in said County, deceased.

WUDLSON, late of Hopkinton, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by LeRoy L. Woolson of said Hopkinton, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of March, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, lut the MASACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by maling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHAELES J. McIntier, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

#### Our Domes.

LADY'S CABLE-STITCH SWEATER. Procure 1 pound of German knitting worsted, 3 steel needles No. 14, 1 pair bone needles No. 4. Using steel needles, cast on 120 stitches for the back, knit 2 plain, 2 purl for 3 inches, to form band. Use the bone needles, begin cable (3 purl, 10 plain), make

To work cable stitch: 1st row-Three purl, 10 plain. 2d row-Three plain, 10 purl.

3d row—Three purl, 10 plain. Continue in this way until you have 10

back and knit plain.

Work 13 twists deep, up to the neck, bind off 3 centre cables for neck. Work 3 twists deep on 3 cables on either side for

Cast on 26 stitches for front and knit to same length as back. Finish with band of 2 plain, purl 2. Knit the same on the other side of front, sew up 9 twists under the arm and leave rest for armhole.

"Women are constantly coming up to regard them in this light I think," said the other gently. "Whatever we accustom our children to, as I said before, will be what

plain, 2 purl alternately on steel needles for as a standard. Teach them to like refine-5 inches for cuff.

every tenth row.

Make 8 more twists for length of sleeve bind off, sew up and sew into armhole. Then finish the neck. Pick up all stitches

around neck and shoulders; use the bone needles and knit 2 plain, purl 2 alternately for two rows. Put on steel needles and knit four or five inches more, according to EVA M. NILES.

#### "Just Among Ourselves." "Them that has china plates themsel's is

the maist careful not to break the china plates of others."-Barrie. 'Why, dear me," said one housekeeper

to another, not long ago, "when you are alone just with your children don't you sometimes eat in the kitchen? "

"No never." was the prompt, yet not unkindly reply. "I wouldn't have the children acquire a fondness for eating in the kitchen or consider it a nice and delicate thing to do for anything. I want them to remember their home as a place where everything was done in the best manner possible, and I think that fine ideas and young people become accustomed to the very best surroundings and the nicest habyoung people become accustomed to the its that parents can afford or teach them."

"Yes, but when I have to cook a meal, set a table, then afterwards clear away, just think of all the extra work of setting the table in the dining-room, putting on a is not so snow white or varied in pattern as white table-cloth and getting out dishes to the Irish importation. correspond. It seems to me like useless

"How much longer would it take to set of the dishes used in preparing a meal Some of the finer French damasks appelore you can have the kitchen table exquisite, but they do not pass the soap

"Yes, of course, I have to make room for our three plates, but I can dish up some other. things right from the stove, which seems all right just among ourselves."

Yes, I must confess that that has troubled me sometimes. But I usually can on some special occasion, and one very long get spots out almost entirely, and I do my cloth may be so rarely used as to become est to teach the children to be careful."

"What! where they eat and the dishes they use? Certainly. I want my children always to aspire to the best? Always to be deter-

mined to have the best whenever they properly can, especially among ourselves.' But don't you think that will conduce

to making them have high feelings, and to make them dissatisfied and perhaps hard to please as they grow older? "Not at all. I want them to have nice

feelings, to feel at home only in clean, palatable surroundings, to feel conscious of spotted ciothing and to feel better satisfied when eating from pretty and tasteful dishes.

"I should think they might become little prudes. Suppose, too, they could not carry out these ideas all their lives? Are you not fostering habits that might cause real unhappiness in a possibly unprosperous

"I think not. Those who desire to have neat and pretty things-mind, I do not say the most expensive, but neat and pretty things-will generally manage to have a certain degree of excellence in what they pos sess. These things enter into character. They help in forming character. Young people who have been taught to feel satis fied with having common, mediocre, unattractive things about them, will form a taste for just those things and learn to prefer them. And the worst of it is, the commonplace ideas will extend beyond the more unimportant matters in life, such as the table and clothing, and will affect one's whole way of looking upon life, its requirements and attainments; all will be influenced and the whole future is likely to be warped or expanded according to youthful

"As to becoming prudes: The more thoroughly well taught and carefully looked after our young people are, the better they will be able to meet different experience and emergencies in life. I heard of some young fellows belonging to wealthy families of New York who last summer camped out in the mountains. Their guide disappointed them, so they turned to, did their own housekeeping, cooking and clearing away. My nephew, who was of the party by invitation, said that their neatness an bility were simply charming. One day, one

#### When Your Joints Are Stiff

and muscles sore from cold or rheu matism, when you slip and sprain a joint, strain your side or bruise your self, Perry Davis' Painkiller will take out the soreness and fix you right in a jiffy. Always have it with you, and use it freely. USE



of them sat down to dinner with a hastily donned pair of cuffs, whereupon his brother exclaimed. 'Bless me, Jack; what would mother say at such solled linen as that?' With a quick glance at the crumpled cuffs, Jack jumped up, saying, 'I won't go back on my training and diagrace mother at the

"I recall also the case of another young fellow, whose mother being indisposed, sent him to a summer boarding-house to see what him to a summer boarding-house to see what he thought of it as a place of sojourn during the vacation months. On his return the lad said emphatically: "It is not the place for us at all, mother. There was a red cloth on the table which was spread for dinner. We would not meet congenial people there."

Three purl, then slip 5 stitches on a sep arate needle; now knit the last 5 of the 10 plain stitches first, put the 5 on extra needle appearance, the class of boarders enterback and knit plain. could have enjoyed at all."

"I never regarded these things in this perhaps broader way and in a way bearing on the future before," said the first speaker, thoughtfully.

arm and leave rest for armhole.

Sleeve—Begin with 99 stitches, knit 2 they will lean toward and desire and regard ment and polish in every-day habits and be-Use bone needles.

Purl 3, 8 plain for cable stitch and twist lead to desiring all the best things in life. That reaches to the very soul you know, and learning to appreciate and care for their In the sixth twist increase 2 stitches as own good belongings will teach them the follows: Slip 4, increase 1, put back, invalue of their neighbor's possessions also. They will form habits of carefulness all

"I shall eat in the dining-room hence-forth," said her friend. "I do not want second-rate children nor children with second-rate ideas. I want them to know good things when they see them, so I shall use my good dinner set after this. I can see how it will influence them in the days to come."-The Christian World.

#### When Buying Table Linen.

Remember that January and February are the best times to buy, because the latest patterns and "summer bleached" linens are imported in December. It pays also to deal with a firm that keeps only the most reliable goods and whose word can be trusted.

Fineness is not a safe guide either for durability or lasting beauty. Weight is the standard of price, and it is not advisable to buy table lines that weighs less than 4) ounces per square yard. The comparative merits of bleached and unbleached napery depend upon the use to which it is to be put, and the opportunity for bleaching at the command of the housewife.

country or suburbs, where one can bleach it on the grass or out in the sun, but not all city housekeepers are able to whiten their linen. The German linen wears well, but it

Never buy a mixture of cotton and linen, and beware of damask that is stiff and cracky, for it has probably been starched to the table in the dining-room than in the kitchen? Don't you have to get rid of some really is. Good linen has an elastic texture. Some of the finer French damasks appear water test creditably. Considering all points, the Irish linen is far superior to any

Two yards and a half is the best width for general use, as it covers well a table "Don't the children get their clothes four feet wide, and three yards is a conspotted now and then, sitting down where venient length for the ordinary table. It is the cooking has been done?" case of a considerable extension of the table yellow. The cloths that come woven in one "Well, you see I regard all these things piece are especially beautiful in design and a part of the education of the children."

Cheese is a great help in making many of these variations in the cooking of vegetations of the children."

Cheese is a great help in making many of these variations in the cooking of vegetations of the children." web goods.

Avoid very large napkins-no one likes them. Select a medium size and buy a lozen or a dozen and a half to go with each cloth. Don't starch your linen when it is new, but when it begins to get thin and limp a little thin starch is admissible.-American Queen.

#### Varieties of Food.

The adult has reached the point where his body is supposed to be in a state of equilibrium. The demand upon him is to adjust his food so that the income and outgo may balance. His desire, presumably, is to maintain his health and strength and have the necessary amount of physical and men-tal energy for the demands of his daily life. It is perfectly clear to him that the requireents of his diet are not those of the infant's, and it should be as clear that the growing boy demands a somewhat different regimen, says Helen Louise Johnson, in New York Herald.

The food appropriate for adult life pends largely on the conditions surrounding the individual, sex, habit, occupation, climate and even on personal peculiarities The man living in a superheated flat in New York city, riding to and from his business (seated, reading his paper, if he can), sitting at his desk during many hours of the day, cannot digest and assimilate the same amounts or even the same kinds of food as can the man who walks to his work, or, riding, stands on the platform, and labors in the open air, using physical energy and ular power and for the most part

breathing fresh air. The adult whose life is necessarily ar chiefly devoted to a sedentary occupation should limit his food in amount, and substitute fish and eggs for such a prepo of meat as usually appears in his diet. It is a mistake to regard fish as "brain food," its worth being in the fact that it does not require so much labor of the digestive rgans as some others do. It is easier to overeat of meat, because it is a concentrated food, and gives a sense of satisfaction without the uncomfortable feeling of fullness. For brain workers, a diet of fish, eggs, milk, good bread, whole-wheat preferred, vege-tables and fruit is best. Small amounts of meat, but plenty of bacon, butter and cream

Women require less food than men, but their bodily needs are just as great, their nervous ones often greater. The work-ing woman is more likely to neglect hering woman is more likely to neglect her-self in these regards than is the working man. A man is apt to eat more regularly, have a better appetite and eat more sanely than a woman; also he is more apt to overeat. But comparing the chosen food of a man and a woman employed at the same labor is sufficient to account for his usually there are still some slices remaining, they better physical condition. It is a depressing sight to visit some of the good and reasonable restaurants in the shopping district of New York city and watch what the average woman clerk from the nearby department store orders for her luncheon. Small ment store orders for her luncheon. Small Yet another way of disposing of odd wonder she is tired early in the day and scraps of dry bread is to make a soup with

cannot bear up under the exactions of the purchasing public. At these restaurants the dairy products are usually good and comparatively cheap. Milk is a highly nutritious food, and disagrees with very few if taken properly. It should not be regarded simply as a beverage, and used to assist the swallowing of more solid foods, for it becomes solid as soon as it meets the gastrie juice of the stomach. Bread and milk and baked apples form a much more satisfactory luncheon than chocolate eclairs, however tempting the latter may be to the palate. Good, hot cream soups are nourishing, and a hot dish at noon, when one is exhausted, is stimulating as well as satisfying. Cocos will be better than coffee, and is more nourishing than tea. Eggs are better than pie, and baked beans better than doughnuts. Again it must be remembered that the food suited to the demands of a cold winter's day will not keep us cool in sum-

food suited to the demands of a cold winter's day will not keep us cool in summer, or vice versa. The body has to be maintained at a constant temperature of at least 96° F., and this is not accomplished by means of clothing only. When it grows cold you build a fire in the furnace for the sake of heating the house, and when it is cold weather the body's fire should be fed according to the body's demands for heat. Near the tropics man can exist, as do the Chinese, on a vegetable diet, with minimum amount of fat. In extreme north-Chinese, on a vegetable diet, with mini-mum amount of fat. In extreme north-zine. ern latitudes the food is largely fat or concentrated fuel food. In winter the cereals richer in fat may be selected, such as corn meal or oat meal and rolled oats, while in summer wheat and barley are better. Lack prevent disagreeable fumes from rising when the knowledge and of training in even the anything boils over onto the stove, sprinkle of knowledge and of training in even the most simple rudiments of food values and salt quickly over the place. Best of all, feeding costs money, and usually where it an least be are usually the ones who spend relatively the most for food.

#### How to Serve the Same Vegetable In Different Ways.

In these days of very high prices for many vegetables one's list of them is apt to beme very short, which results in constant repetition and much lack of variety. The same thing may also happen because the members of a family only care for a very few vegetables.

Now, many a housekeeper will grow so discouraged by the difficulty of making variety with so few things from which to choose that she will give up even making the effort. But she should not give up too on, for it is really surprising what changes can be produced by different methods of cooking vegetables. They often seem like an entirely different thing.

To begin with the most common of all, potatoes. The number of ways in which they can be prepared is almost infinite. If the way they are cooked is constantly varied, it does not seem monotonous to have potatoes every day, but if they appear on the table in just the same way each day, many people will not eat them at all. With a roast meat one should generally have the potatoes either mashed, stuffed or au gratin. With broiled meat the various kinds of fried potatoes are always good; but a good housekeeper will be sure to change the method of frying very often.

Tomatoes are popular with most people,

but the raw ones are now so expensive that one must have plenty of money to use them often. So the general thing is to use canned tomatoes, and if they are set before one stewed in the plain way day after day, they, too, grow tiresome.

But there is no necessity for this monotony. A great deal can be done with a can of tomatoes. They can, for instance, be scalloped, or a delicious dish can be made by cooking them with fine breadcrumbs and grated cheese. To do this they should be stewed first, then put in a deep round reached, and there one must have a thick

Another one with which it can used to great advantage is spinach. Spinac is always a cheap vegetable, but most people think it can only be cooked in the one way A really delicious way to prepare spinach is with milk and grated cheese, serving it with small pieces of toast and a thin sauce made of the yolks of eggs, the whites being used on the spinach.

Macaroni can also be cooked in several different ways. The best known is with eese; but it is also good with tomatoes, with a brown sauce or a plain cream sauce Then there is celery. One can buy a stalk of celery, serve the small pieces in the centre plain one day, and use the large outer pieces the next day, either creamed or cold with a French dressing.

The only thing necessary to make all these changes is a little thought and planning on the part of the housekeeper, and also remembering how a certain vegetable was last served on her table.-The Ex-

#### Stale Bread and Its Uses.

It may be said that in well-regulated households stale bread is an unknown quantity. But so long as Mary Jane or sarah, as the case may be, has control over the larder, it is safe to predict that many a mistress will find a more or less plentiful stock of dry remnants of loaves lurking in the depths of the bread-box.

To make a pudding of them is the com mon resource, and a bread-pudding, if nicely made, is a very good addition to a dinner Here are two or three recipes for plain puddings:

Soak your dry bread in boiling milk, or in milk and water if short of milk. When well soaked, beat it up with a fork, and add currants and sugar according to taste, and an egg well beaten. Mix all thoroughly together. A little nutmeg might be added by way of flavoring. Put it into a buttered sin, tie a cloth over, and boil about two

hours Another recipe is as follows: Soak the dry crusts in boiling water in a basin, covering it closely. Then strain off the water and beat up the bread, adding about a quarter of a pound of chopped suet, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a few currants or raisins. Beat up an egg well and stir it in, with enough milk to moisten. Put the nixture into a buttered pie-dish, and bake

for one hour. A third variety of pudding is often made with thin slices of bread, buttered, and placed in layers in a pie-dish, each layer ing sprinkled with sugar and currants. Then pour over it an egg, beaten in a little

milk. Bake for half an hour. There are one or two ways by which slices of stale bread may be rendered palatable there are still some slices remaining, they might be dipped in water, left a few minute and then toasted; or if fried in dripping nice light brown, and then spread with bloater or anchovy paste, they would make

quite a savory breakfast dish.

#### Household Hints.

Coffee sprinkled on a hot stove will take away with it every vestige of bad odor. To though a trifle expensive, is to put a few drops of oil of lavender in a cup, and pour over it boiling water. There is nothing ter than the fragrance of old-time lav

Now that the winter season is upon us, nd houses are tightly closed, great precaution must be taken to keep rooms and bedclothes well aired. Frequently expose the edclothes to the direct rays of the sun; by this means they are sweetened and given a sense of freshness that is promotive of rest and sleep.

Glassware should be washed in hot soap-suds and well rinsed in clear water, then wiped with a fine linen towel. In washing cut glass, lay three or four thicknesses of a towel on the bottom of the pan, which will make a soft support for the glass, and render it less liable to be broken than when it comes in contact with a hard substance Use a brush to remove particles of dust from the deep cutting. A little bluing added to the water in which the glass is rinsed will enhance the brilliancy of the orystal

Fancy bags may be made of three colors of ribbon three inches wide, each made separately into a bag, and then sewed up to within four inches of the top, then the remainder of the ribbons joined together in one, and about an inch turned over to form a hem with a second row of stitching above the hem to form a casing through which s narrow ribbon or cord may be run to draw it up. Featherstitch where the ritbons join and edge of the ruffle. Fill the bags with candy, and hang them on the tree.-The Pilgrim.

#### Housemaid's Knee.

In order to understand just what is a emaid's knee," it will be necessary to study a little anatomy.

Nature is a good mechanic. She had dis-

covered the necessity of avoiding friction whenever two sliding surfaces come together long before man knew enough to construct the simplest machine. This desired object is secured in the human body-that most beautifully and wonderfully constructed of dish, first a layer of tomatoes, then one of breadcrumbs and cheese, until the top is all machines—by means of what are called bursæ, the Latin word meaning purses. These bursæ are little water bags lined with covering of the grated cheese. Then it is put in the oven and cooked until brown.

Cheese is a great help in making many of these variations in the cooking of vegetathese variations in the cooking of vegetables. Another one with which it can be seen to the outer of surface of the joints, so that the skin can glide easily and without friction over the one when the limb is moved

Ordinarily these sacs contain only just nough fluid to keep the inner gliding surfaces well lubricated; but when they are subjected to repeated slight injuries, such as may result from intermittent friction with pressure, the fluid increases in amount the design of nature being tomake a thicker pad in order to protect the part from the results of the harder usage to which it is subjected. But nature is a little stupid at imes, and does not always know when she has done enough, so she keeps on adding more fluid until the bursa swells out into a

This is what makes housemaid's knee The bursa over the kneecap is irritated by onstant kneeling necessary in wiping up the floor or scrubbing, and in time a rounded elastic tumor is fc.med. This is usually not particularly painful, but may be sore and tender on pressure, and causes great annoyance by its interference with the suf-

A similar condition is sometimes seen at the tip of the elbow in a miner who has to work in low, tunnel-like excavations, supporting himself on one elbow. This is called miner's elbow.

Housemaid's knee may sometimes be cured by applying a firm bandage or elastic stocking over the swelling, and keeping off the knees. Usually, however, the fluid has to be drawn off through a hollow needle operation which may be dangerous if not properly performed, and one, therefore, to be done only by a physician. In obstinate cases it may even be necessary to cut into the distended sac in order to get rid of the fluid.—Youth's Companion.

#### Domestic Hints. PRANUT COOKIES

Peanut cookies are made by following any good cookie recipe and adding one pint of pea-nuts run through the meat-chopper. Place a nut in the centre of each cookie just efore baking.

A small Indian pudding calls for one heaping tablespoonful of corn meal, less than half a cupful of molasses and a cupful of very hot milk. Mix the corn meal and the molasses, add the the milk and a teaspoonful of finely minoed suet. Put into a pudding dish, pour in a cupful of cold milk and bake in a slow even. Stir occasionally, and while baking add from time to time more and while baking add from time to time me cold milk. Serve with cream. DEEP DISH APPLE PIE.

For a deep dish apple pie make a rich biscuit crust, roll it thin and line a porcelain pudding dish. Slice good Greening apples and place them in the dish, covering each layer with tiny bits of butter and sprinkling with sugar. Grate nutmeg over the top layer, add one-half cupfur of water, cover with the paste, in which gashes have been made, and cook in a moderate oven until colored a nice brown, which should take one-half hour. Serve cold with an abundance of cream.

VALENTINE CAKES. Whites of six eggs, three-quarter cupfuls of butter, 1½ cupfuls of powdered sugar, two cupfuls of flour, juice of half a lemon, one-quarter tea-spoonful of soda. Sift the soda with the flour three times; cream the butter and add the flour to it; whip the eggs to a stiff froth and add the sugar; then beat them gradually into the butter and flour and add the lemon jules. Bake in a moderate oven. While still warm, ice. To make the ioing, take the white of one egg; do not beat except as you add the sugar. Use one-fourth of a pound of powdered sugar to one egg; season to taste; color a good red with a harmless vegetable coloring matter. It is best to make up a small

Make a custard with the yolks of five eggs, one up sugar, one teaspoonful salt and three cupcup sugar, one teaspoonful salt and three cups milk; add one pound figs finely chopped or forced through a meat-shopper. Cool, add 1½ cups beavy cream beaten stiff, the whites of five eggs beaten stiff, and vanilla and brandy to flavor. Freeze, using three parts crushed ice to one part rock salt. Mould, pack in salt and ice, and let stand

Make a syrup of two cups of sugar and one cup of boiling water, letting it boil about seven minutes; akim carefully. Take one quart of cranberries, choosing only large, firm ones, of uniform size and ripeness. Wash and drain, and add to syrup. Let them cook about five minutes or until they become tender. Do not stir them, but shake the kettle. Watch closely that they do not cook to pieces—the berries round the edge of the kettle will cook most quickly—take those out as they become tender and ready to burst. When as they become tender and ready to burst. When finished they ought to look like preserved cher-ries—and be whole—and the syrup a clear red. flints to flousekeepers.

As milk and butter are easily affected by odors or flavors, it is possible to get some very piquant results by placing delicately scented flowers or fruit in the refrigerator with them. Oranges give a delicious flavor to butter. Fresh lemon juice is a capital substitute for vanilla flavoring in fudge. Somehow the lemon blends delightfully with the chocolate, besides making the fudge creamy. Some fudge makers

vanilla flavoring and lemon ju

The best quality of cheesecloth, costing twelve cents a yard, makes pretty and appropriate curtains for bedrooms. It comes in soft tones of green, rose and yellow as well as white, and washes well. The chief beauty of cheesecloth lies in the graceful and pliable quality of its folds. Every breath of air stirs it and gives it a change of line. Another fabric which may be used for curtains is called cider cloth. It has a loose mesh which admits a great deal of light. Unforunately, it is apt to fade, but it is so inexpensive that it can be frequently renewed. Chop any left over meat fine, add salt and pep-

per and a well-beaten egg. Form into balls, pour a little melted butter over each, and bake in the even until brown. Serve with a tomato sauce. A lump of camphor kept in the plate chest or silver drawer will prevent the contents from tar-

Sour potatoes are a favorite dish of potato good-sized potatoes, and, when cold, skin and cu good-sized potatoes, and, when cold, skin and cut in cubes. Place in a bowl with salt and pepper to taste. Mix in another bowl four tablespoonfuls of sweet cider vinegar, half a pint of sweet oil, one good-sized onlon and parsley chopped fine. Mix well and pour over the potatoes. Then place the empty bowl over the other and shake up and down till well mixed. Garnish with lemon slices and pleified bears. and pickled beets. For a chestnut custard ple filling, boil and

wash a sufficient quantity of chestnus to yield one-half pint of pulp. Add one pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs, a scant one-half cupful of sugar and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn into the paste-lined dish and bake in a moderately quick oven for twenty minutes. For the meringu beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and spread over the top of the pie. Return to the oven, and when a yellowish brown, stand aside to become For poor man's pudding with raisins allow two

nfuls of rice to one quart of milk, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one scant table spoonful of butter and half a cupful of seeded raisins. Mix all the ingredients together, grate a little nutmeg over the top and pour into an earthen pudding dish. Cook in a moderate oven very slowly until the mixture takes the consist very slowly until the mixture taxes the consistency of thick, rich cream, stirring up from the bottom every ten or fifteen minutes. When th proper thickness is obtained, brown the surface quickly and stand it aside to become cold.

Sachet powders are never very cheap, but you

#### fashion Motes.

... Fleece-lined piques in white, pink, ciel blue and other delicate colors, will be a popular ma-terial for spring shirt waists.

••• Ombre or shaded silk evening tollettes,

fancy waists, stockings and ribbons appear among the season's novelties. Some of the shot or shaded silk hose are in tri-colors, other show a pretty gradual shading from a deep tone to one of the faintest tinge of color.

s's The continued use of white satin, of gold braid and buttons or embroidery; and of applique laces are features of the newest dinner and reception gowns. White and tinted costame cloths, fleecy zibeline and velvet gowns, whether black or colored, are completed by accessories of white satin consisting usually of a blouse vest, revers and an elaborate stock collar. . Among the new styles in shirt waists for

reimmed with narrow strappings of Persian-patterned ribbon; mercerized Bedford cord, arranged in silk-stitched box plaits and trimmed with applique embroideries of grapes and leaves; the separate cierical collar finished with rows of mall pearl buttons. Models of white and colstitched plaits, back and front; new bishog sleeves, Oxford collar and cuffs, and fastened with large, opal-tinted pearl buttons. Striped dotted and fancy figured Madras, box plaited back and front, mother-of-nearl button separate stock collar, with embroidered turn-down points. Blouse styles of heavy white canvas cheviot enriched with Persian, floral and purely conventional designs on soft pastel shades. Two-toned mercerized French cottons trimmed with large buttons of colored enamel, and old Norwegian silver deposit. Silk-finished Cham-brays, styles richly decorated with insertion bands of Swiss embroidery, and incrustations of Irish guipure.

. Among some of the handsome coat an e-among some of the handsome coat and bodice buttons to be used on Easter gowns and light wraps, are those with gold or silver disks, with relief designs of antique medallion heads. Louis XIV. styles in black or colored enamel framed in mock opais; finely cut jet buttons with insets of brilliant rhinestones; delicate porcelain buttons of varied size, showing Persian designs in rich color schemes, and finished with rims of cut steel or faceted Colorado jewel stones. The filigree Russian enamel buttons, either round or oblong, are beautiful in both coloring and design, and these, with the large buttons of real filigree silver, look well on velvet garments of every silver, look well on velvet garments of eve kind. Pangat fastens his new spring coats a cloaks with passementeric frogs and cords.

e. The Russian blouse, with and without the peplum or skirt below the waist (which finished) peplum or skirt below the waist (which finishes all of the regular blouses a la Russe) will rival the open-fronted fancy jackets in favor during the season before us. All of the new French models are belted, and still have a slightly drooping effect on the front, even those finished with broad, closely stitched tucks that reach from shoulder to belt. Soutache braidwork, Russian embroid err, strangings ampliques and from those are ery, strappings, appliques, and frogs, fringes and pendeloques of silk cord are the trimmings for these blouses.

\*\*New spring silks have gros grain, taffeta or satin grounds, with immense lotus, iris, orchid and magnola blossoms in natural colorings, odd Persian designs, broad stripes and very large plaids in pink and silver, violet and sea green, etc. An example of Lyons weaving in evening silks has a lustrous cream satin ground strewn with warp-printed La France roses, while over all is brocaded a green foliage of fine pattern in raised satin threads. Deeper toned silks have . New spring silks have gros grain, taffeta or

Our Lady Readers will Recognize This Picture.



## **Dobbins' Electric Soap**

The soap their mothers used to delight praising. Dobbins' Electric is the same p article it was when it was first made and c up to 14 cents a bar. If your clothes do, last as long and look as white as they used it is because your laundress is using some

DOBBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO. Sole Manufacturers. Philadelphia. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

blended colors giving quaint Oriental effects striped with green or black velvet. Rich taffetas in shades of one color have curves and byzantine arabesques of satin or velvet. Black grounds with gay pompadour figures will be used for Louis costs and also for entire gowns.

e The new drooping, one-scam bishop sleeve, designed either for wraps, waists or gowns, is finished in some instances with a wide flaring cuff of lace or all-over embroidery; in others with a deep turn-back cuff, which may be made either of the sleeve fabric trimmed with tailor braid and buttons, or of brocade or moire matching the revers of the waist or coat, which the sleeves

. For morning and afternoon shopping, inormal calls and general demi-dress uses, spring costumes of cloth or zibeline are imported with plaited and stitched skirts and low-cut, open-fronted blouses, with little fan-plaited birds' tall postilion backs that disclose the silk lining. At the top of the low-cut blouse are three graduated the top of the low-cus biouse are three graduated cape collars, the deepest one not quite reaching the shoulders. These are silk lined, the edge of the silk showing like a line of piping. Beneath the blouse is worn a shirt waist of silk-dotted and

New York Evening Post.

#### The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

"He who has never felt the imperiousness of the need which cries out to him from some depth of want or pain, has missed one half—the largest and richest half-of the nourishment and richment which God provided for his numan me.

"Every consecration made in the darkness is reaching out toward the light, and in the end must come out into the light, strong in the strength which it won in its life and struggle in

" Heaven at last will be the perfect sight of Christ," said Dr. Brooks, and why should not this "perfect sight of Christ" flash upon the vision, now and here, and make heaven of every day? It is not merely by the change called death that we enter into the spiritual world. The turn of thought, the thrill of love and sacrifice and generous outgiving carries one, at any instant, into the spiritual world. It is only the qualities that find there their native atmosphere which give beauty, depth and significance to human life. It is only as one lives divinely that he lives at all,-only as one recognizes "the perfect sight of the Christ" that he enters on his truest experiences. There is a great renewal and regeneration

of life in the actual realization of St. Paul's admonition, as to forgetting the'things that are behind to press onward to those before. of the beauty and value of life, to let go past experiences that chain him to sorrow, and, instead, link himself in that magnetism of spiritual apprehension possible to the future. Even the most tragic sorrows lose their hold over one if he will reflect that these, as well as his joys, are alike expressions of the divine will. "Seek you." said a devout Catholic priest, "the secret of union with God? There is none other than to avail yourselves of all that He sends you. You have but to accept all that He sends, and let it do its work in you. . . . created mind or heart can teach you what this divine action will do in you; you will learn it by successive experiences. Your life unceasingly flows into this incomprehensible abyss, where we have but to love and accept as best that which the present moment brings, with perfect confidence in this divine action which of itself can only work you good."

When the divine action comes in the guise of joy and happiness, one is swift to give thanks. But when it comes in the guise of pain, shall he not also see in it the expression of God's will and accept with that absolute confidence in the wisdom and benef cence of the divine action that is, in itself, peace and sweetness. For it is "a light affliction"—"that is for a moment," that worketh out exceeding joy." And this is not merely nor mostly a religious enthusiasm: it is the only practical working basis on which one whom experiences touch deeply can live at all. Without this philos ophy sorrow will undermine the health and paralyze all the energy that should expres tself in achievements.

The future is a storehouse of exhibaration It is made up of untried and unproved possibilities which it rests with one's self to ncorporate into his life and transmute into ctual experiences. There can be no tion but that one's attitude toward the Future controls and determines it.

We shape, ourselves, the joy and fear With which our coming life is made; And fill our Future's atmosphere With sunshine, or with shade.

"In His will is our peace," says Dante. The acceptance of this profound truth is the bsolute key to all harmony and happiness When sorrow is felt as a dark cloud, crushing weight, the energies are paralyzed; but when one can rise above this inertia, and cease questioning that which he regards as a mysterious and-in all humility-undeserved lamity; when he can simply accept it an expression of the divine action the moulding the soul and leave it all in of spirit; when, forgetting the past, he press onward to the things that are before, -then, indeed, does he receive of the true ministry of pain.

Geo. S. S. For year ism and do try your rom their menced taken aye has eas left me.

Kid SICH FEM BILL INDI

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DON'T FOR Nay, don't forge forgotten you Though years ha the old heart And not an eve de ire To see your face:

You're young ar beckons with And life spreads tropic strand: The world is all memories tur To where fond he osoms yearn No matter what y place in Il e. There's never bee

forms racked Would bravely da pearl of peace So don't forget th forgotten you Though years hav the old hearts And write them n into their eyes gleam the ski

> ...Old Joseph That Hve She takes

# Picture.

Soap

RING CO.,

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matching the h the sleeves shopping, in-is uses, spring imported with low-cut, open-ted birds' tall silk lining. At ree graduated juite reaching ed, the edge of oing. Beneath silk-dotted and

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Budget.

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in the darke light "; and re the words strong in the e and strug-

# DYSPEPSIA

Geo. S. Scally of 75 Nassau St., New York, says:
For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, and I came to the conclusion
to try your pills. I immediately found great relief
from their use; I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to
have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia
has left me, and my rheumatism is gone entirely.
I am satisfied if any one so afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial they will surely cure them, for
I believe it all comes from the system being out
of order—the liver not doing its work.

# Padway's Pills

re all disorders of the Stomach, Bowel Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE. FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION,

CONSTIPATION AND

All Disorders of the LIVER. 25c. per box. At druggists or by mail. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

Be sure to get "Badway's" a see tha the name is on what you buy.

#### Doetry.

#### FAITHFULNESS. A VALENTINE.

Sweetheart, accept these simple lines I pen for you today, I cannot go to where you are, So listen what they say. I seek in vain to find the words My feelings wish conveyed, My heart is beating swift and fast, My thoughts with wings are made. When last we parted seems an age, A dream of long ago, I watch and wait for you again, Oh! do not tarry so.

I cannot longer hold the love That waits for you, dear heart, It grows so boundless and so vast
When we are long apart. You know full well what true love is, So never doubt me, dear; Should cruel time drift on apace, A day, a month, a year, My heart would still remain the same,

Unchanging, ever true,
My every thought, my sweetest dreams,
Be filled with love for you.
LOUISE LEWIN MATTHEWS. Blue Hill Milton, Mass.

#### COASTING.

Let others of their modern golf
And varied games be boasting,
There's nothing like the simple joy
Of good old-fashioned coasting.

Although the air is keen and chill, Our footsteps will not dally; To climb the long and icy hill, Then glide into the valley. And oft as we speed swift along, The sled tips, we go after,

With all the music of our song Transformed to merry laughter. And yet the fairest time is when The daylight makes surrender,
And all the moonbeams silvery reign

#### Appears in magic splendor. J. B. M. WRIGHT. THE GREATER JOY

What joy is his whose way-A sunny thoroughfare— Yieldeth from day to day Fulfilment everywhere; Whose paths run on and on, Forechosen and foreseen, Clean swept from dawn to dawn,

With not a care to glean. What greater joy is his Whose paths perversely wind, ome pleasing goal to miss, Some battlefield to find: Till, after broken dreams, And tears uncounted spilled, A sudden prospect gleams,

Of hope at last fulfilled.

—Frank Walcott Hutt, in Lippincott's:

#### THE HEN.

Alas! my child, where is the pen That can do justice to the hen? Like royalty, she goes her way, Laying foundations every day, Though not for public buildings, yet For custard, cake and omelette, Or, if too old for such a use, They have their fling at some abuse. As when to censure plays unfit Upon the stage they make a hit; Or at elections seal the fate Of an obnoxious candidate. No wonder, child, we prize the hen, Whose egg is mightier than the pen. —Oliver Hereford.

DON'T FORGET THE OLD FOLKS. Nay, don't forget the old folks, boys-they've not

Though years have passed since you were home, the old hearts still are true; And not an evening passes by they haven't the To see your faces once again and hear your foot-

steps nigher. You're young and buoyant, and for you Hope ckons with her hands,

The world is all before your face, but let your memories turn To where fond hearts still cherish you and loving

cosoms yearn. No matter what your duties are nor what you

There's never been a time they'd not assume your And shrunken shoulders, trembling hands, and forms racked by disease, Would bravely dare the grave to bring to you the

So don't forget the old folks, boys-they've not orgotten you: Though years have passed since you were home,

the old hearts still are true; And write them now and then to bring the light into their eyes, at make the world glow once again and bluer

Will T. Hale, in Tennessee Farmer. Old Joseph's got the meanest wife That lives, without a doubt:

he takes away his spees so that He cannot wear them out.
—Columbia Jester.

A musical pirate was be-A terrible criminal, arch, But all he had done you see Was simply to steal a march. -Columbia Jester

... To at his thieving hardihood, His meanness small and rank,
The man who jumps his board bill should
Be made to walk the plank.

-Philadelphia Press.

#### Miscellaneous.

The Reason Why.

"But just think."

"I have thought a little."

"And you can't help realiging that I am the very worst match."

"I know it, and that's just the reason my fate was fixed from that."

"Oh, really; well..."

"Do you mind? Because if you do, why, of course..."

course—"
"No, no. I couldn't stand it now."
"Or any time?"
"Never. And they said the same thing about you, dearest."
"About me! Who would have the—the au

dacity.
"Why, Edith!" I faltered with real masculine

obtuseness.

"Edith, indeed. And what else did she say? Tell me at once, Jack, that my manner went too far, and my fortune not far enough?"

"Well, something that might suggest that."

"But tell me while we're both feeling that way you know. Why, it wasn't Dick, or Bobbie, or even old Jones? Begin with Dickie!"

"Dickie? Let me think. Well, you see there are three really desirable matches in our set this year, and I was specially warned to secure—"

this year, and I was specially warned to secure—"
"One—and bagged the bunch?"
"Well, I couldn't take them all, now could I?"
"Of course not, and so—"
"And so that was one reason—there, you've held it long enough, don't do it again, Jack—that is, not for quiee a while, I mean."
"Begin as Dickie; we don't seem to be making any headwar, dearest. Ain't you comfortable? There, that better, I am sure."
"Dickie is too, too brilliant."
"No, only girls are brilliant. I mean middleaged girls."
"Well, he tires me, anyway. He's always asking me if I've read the latest book, and giving me opinions of his own, and he plays the piano, not enough to entertain his enemies, but just enough to bore his friends, and you try to make smart speeches, and it gets awfully tiresome."
"That's enough for Dickie. I understand perfectly. Now I want to hear about Bobble."
"Bobble, well, Bobble might have been a dear, but you see he's just been adored to death. He was the only boy in the whole Shaftsbury-Pimilico outfit. Six older sisters, eleven girl cousins—that sort of thing. They kept his curls as long as they could—fumpy idea, because he looked so much like a girl that way. I can't help liking Bobble, but I would just as soon have Trix for Polile make love to me, and fifteen-year-old Tom could give him points."
"But Bobble is impossibly rich, really colossal,

give him points."

"But Bobbie is impossibly rich, really colossal,

you know."

"Are you sure?"

"Weil, I've been told it for three years by mamma. till it's a wonder I don't say it in my sleep. And the six "girls really likeime—or else it's because they could see from the first that I didn't intend to steal Bobble. How I would like to tell you how he looked when—but I mustn't."

"No, dearest, I will have to imagine something. But now we've reached piece old Jones. He isn't." But now we've reached nice old Jones. He isn't brilliant enough to hurt his friends or conceited enough to hurt himself. I think he's rather a

ce old boy. And heaps of money."
'Well, Jack, by that time I had seen you—and —don't just now, darling, I am trying to think about Mr. Jones. Oh, I know now, it was his name. Jones! That was all I wanted to know. Imagine changing my name from Beaumont to Jones! Nothing would induce me to do such a

"Not even if you—"
"Why, I simply couldn't begin to. I'd just say
Jones—and all my nice little sentiment would
vanish into space."

"And now that you have disposed of Dick, Bobble and Jones, can you tell me why you ever did such a foolish, adorable thing as to—" "Oh, I just couldn't help it. They said I mustn't, and that started me towards you. The first time I saw you I kept wanting to hear you speak—and I knew just how lovely your voice would sound. I tried to look away—it was at Muriel's musicale."

"But I found myself looking at you—and—well, the rest came so easily. Then your name sounded so nice, so strong and sure, Jack Eversleigh, I just couldn't help—"

"Well, you couldn't help it, you dear old humbug. Begin now with Polly. She's the heiress of the season. Why—" "But I must go, darling, another time-"

any more, Jack." "Oh, that's too long. Make it this evening, there's a good boy. Yes, if you must. Now be

careful of yourself and drop in early. Goodby.' Goodby. "It's your turn next. Goodby." MARY PEABODY SAWYER.

## How Pa Celebrated.

Everybody about the office felt sorry for Pa: from the Old Man, who was, of course, the head of the firm, to the freckled office boy, whose flery hair gave to a somewhat gray place its one dash of color. The head bookkeeper had been heard to say that Pa led a dog's life, and the cashler often remarked that how Pa lived and supported that family on that salary was clear beyond him. that family on that salary was clear beyond him The cashier knew what it was to support a much smaller family on a much larger salary, and found it a problem that taxed his finances to the utmost. What, then, became of Pa at the first of the

nonth? asked the cashier.

It was part of the irony of fate that Pa, who was little and wrinkled, and altogether out of to his huge mustachios, should have six tall and handsome daughters at home. Tim was when his salary had been a little larger than now, and he had hesitated a long time about marrying. It seemed like flying in the face of Providence, he said, to ask any woman to live and keep a house on a salary like that; but eventually he asked her, and she undertook to make the salary named suffice for herself and him. When the first little girl came she might have noticed a look of dismayed speculation on the countenance of Pa—his real name was John And life spreads out a waveless sea that laps but Henry Craig, but he became Pa from that date. As the five other little girls came in rapid su sion the look of speculation deepened, and yet, somehow, the salary stretched to cover all of them and clothe them and give them a fair edu-

"If there had been another one of 'em it "It there had been done," Pa was wont to say, cheerily. "As it is, there's just enough; but another would have meant hard times for good." "Two or three years ago Mrs. Craig had died. She was believed to be delirious toward the last, for she kept muttering incoherently:
"Winter coming on—jackets for a

or sie kept muttering inconcreatity.

"Winter coming on—jackets for all the girls—your old coat will have to do another winter, Pa."

Having buried his wife, Pa went on taking care of the girls. The old coat " did" not only for another winter, but for still another winter after that. Shabbier, smaller, more bent, a little more bald, Pa was always at his desk, working with

unflagging cheerfulness.
"No—I would rather keep my girls at home," he said to that good-natured friend of whom Byron speaks, when the said friend suggested that the girls might help Pa make a living. "Of course, if it were really necessary, you know—if I were to break down, or anything like that—why, then I wouldn't mind it so much. But I don't like to see women out working when there's a great, strong man that ought to stand between them and the world."

About this time Pa discovered to his amaze ment that one of the six girls had a lover, and was thinking of being married some day not far off.
"Well, well! That Baby!" Pa said half an hour afterward. "I wonder what Mary'd say to

And then Pa searched around and found some extra work that he could do outside of office hours.
"One of em's going to marry," he explained, cheerfully, to the Old Man. "She'll need a lot o' things, of course, and it's goin' to take hustiin'. Anything you can throw my way, now—I'll be nuch obliged."

#### Training Wild Animals.

"But I found myself looking at you—and—well, the rest came so easily. Then your name sounded so nice, so strong and sure, Jack Eversleigh, I just couldn't help—"

"That's my good angel. Yes, only one more, and then I really must—"

"But I want you to tell me why you didn't choose Polly, or Sally White, or Louise, they were simply dying—"

"Now, don't make me out that kind of a fellow."

"Well, you couldn't help it, you dear old humbur. Begin now with Polly. She's the helress

The reasons are two: The lion has lost his awe

it. But a cage-born animal has be from his birth. He has been petted and handled from cubhood up and pays no attention to it. Men are thrown off their guard by this good nature, while in reality the beast is just as treacherous and feroclous as his forest-bred cousin, and is bound, sooner or later, to try his

strength with a man. For instance, Mme. Gertrude Pianka had a cage-born lion, Rex, which she had fed and tended allits life. It slept in her room at night, and went out on the street with her. She could handle it with perfect confidence, and in her act in the show it was in Rex's mouth that she pu in the show it was in Rex's mouth that she pu her head. And yet he turned upon her one day a rule, 1300 feet seems to be the limit. and nearly killed her.

Lions will "go bad." to use a trainer's expression. From a decently quiet, good-tempered beast, one will suddenly become bloodthirsty and possessed with a desire to kill. Elephants "go bad" in the same way. Although so intelligent and helpful to man, an elephant that has turned "rogue" can never be used again. The fury that possesses wild animals at such times seems almost like that of natives of some of the possesses with a construction of some of the south Sea islands when they "run amuck" and try to kill every one they meet. Jumbo II., one of Mr. Bostock's elephants which died at Cleveland a short time ago, was a very great "rogue." He had killed two men and badly injured another within the last six years. It was always necessary to keep him anchored down to about 750 pounds of iron. It is said that the was 130 years old, and that in his native country. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. India, he used to be used for tramplag contry. try, India, he used to be used for tramping con-demned criminals to death. At the time of his death he was being trained for a bull fight in the City of Mexico.

One would hardly think that the awkward, shapeless seals and sea lions that one sometimes sees floundering about on the stage could be at all dangerous, but their bite is both poisonous and extremely painful. Charles Judge, one of the Hagenbeck trainers, is badly scarred with seal bites. The seal, though it moves on land with painful slowness and awkwardness, has a very quick motion of the head and neck. The creature grasps a hand or finger, sets his teeth in the flesh, gives his head a quick twist around and pulls out a jagged lump of flesh bodily. The seal is a very intelligent animal, and can be taught seal orchestra, fan themselves, and, in fact, will perform almost any trick that can be taught

One great element of danger in entering an arena filled with animals of one kind is the fact that they understand each other's language. They can conspire together. If one feels ugly his voice will stir up the rest. Their cries when his voice will stir up the rest. Inter cries when raged have different sounds at times. If two have been caged together and are separated their lonesomeness sounds in their roar. If a new lion is brought in every iton in the place knows it. He roars, they all recognize a new voice, and every cage echoes back defiance, a wonderful concert to be heard in the midst of civilization. wonderful concerts to be nearly in the must of civ-litization. When that sound is heard in the tropi-cal forest the woods suddenly become silent. Everything else hunts cover:

Everything else hunts cover:

People sometimes think that the presence of such vast crowds must excite the animals very much. In reality they pay no attention at all to people, because they are so accustomed to them. But let a horse, a cow, or any other object with which they are not familiar be led past the cages and every animal would instantly be alive with curiosity and excitement.—New York Tribune.

The Cat and the Doughnuts.

ner of what is now Tileston street. His father was Paul Revere, but was born Apollos Rivore, being of French Huguenot stock. He was a goldsmith, and, after leaving the North grammar school, Paul, the younger, entered his father's shop. Here he learned his trade which enabled him in later years to produce so many exquisite examples of the silversmith's art, now cherished by his descendants and by connolsseurs. Just where he lived after his marriage in 1757 is not known, but five years later his home was on Fish (now North street), near the head of Clark's wharf, according to Goss. Here he lived until he bought his North-square house, for which he paid £213 6s. 3d. sterling, giving a mortgage on it for £160, which he later paid.

—Lyonnais was the name of a celebrated

trainers are much more wary of those born in captivity.

The reasons are two: The lion has lost his awe store, and the men have lost their awe, of thim. A forest-bred lion never faces a man in captivity.

The reasons are two: The lion has lost his awe store, and the men have lost their awe, of thim. A forest-bred lion never faces a man in captivity. The always retreats before him, and he will not allow a man to touch him, unless he is trained to do Filon, then Madame Aisse's Pattle, M. de Choiseul's Chantenans to men in the paid.

—Lyonnals was the name of a celebrated french dog dentist in the eighteenth century, who addressed doctors of the faculty as "confreres," and died Lord of the Manor in Bergundy. But what a clientele was his. First of all, the king's dog Filon, then Madame Aisse's Pattle, M. de Choiseul's Chante-in the confidence of the manor in Bergundy. But what a clientele was his. First of all, the king's dog Filon, then Madame Aisse's Pattle, M. de Choiseul's Chante-in the captivity. loup, Madame du Deffant's Tonton, Queen Marie Leszczynska's King Charles and Madan Pompadour's spaniels.

## Curious facts.

—An eagle was observed by Hergessell of Strasburg to fly at a height of nine thousand feet. A lark was detected at an altitude of one thousand feet. Aeronauts have encountered crows as high as 4200 feet from the earth. These, however

a rule, 1300 feet seems to be the limit.

—Prof. Lawrence Bruner, State ethnologist at the University of Nebraska, has a collection of sixty thousand grasshoppers, among which are to be found twenty thousand distinct species.

—The annual loss of fruit by insects is put by the United States entomologist at \$300,000,000.

—There are forty-three submariue valleys

known where soundings show more than three miles of water, and eight where more than four miles has been registered.

the world. It travels one thousand miles in traversing a distance of three hundred, zig-zag-ing, winding, twisting, curving, bending its mazy tortuous, tortive way through the beautiful Ozark mountains, the Alps of America.

—Many fish can produce musical sounds The red gurnard has earned the name of seacock from the crowing noise which it makes, while another species is called the piper. Others, notably two species of ophidium, have sound-producing apparatus, consisting of small, movable bones, which can be made to produce a sharp rattle. The curious "drumming" made by the Mediterranean fish known as the malgre can be heard from a depth of thirty fathoms.

-The German Ornithological Society has been conducting experiments with pigeons, and that when liberated at a height of nine tho feet down to as little as 2700 feet, they drop -The biggest wheat field in the world is in

the Argentine. It belongs to an Italian named Guazone, and covers just over one hundred square miles.

—A curious characteristic peculiar to the California redwood tree is that if the head is cut off by lightning a new one will gradually grow out in its place as shapely as the first.

in its place as shapely as the first.

—Hitherto Tyndall's theory that the azure tint of the sky is due to minute corpuscles in the air has been accepted. Professor Springer of Liege has proved that the blue of the sky is purely electrical in origin, and is an essential quality of the air.

—As a self-inflicted atonement for sins committed thirty years ago, a Moscow beggar has ever since wern an iron chain, from which two heavy weights depend.

William de comment man the martine and the partine and the par lines on which, crossing gold studs, is one yard at 62° F. and thirty inches barometric pressure. Authorized copies of this legalized standard are preserved at the Mint, the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, Trafalgar square and elsewhere.

CAMPHOR.—"Carl": You are right; camphor is a polesy and yet it is largely used.

Bisses' Three-Piece Shirt. 4855.

CAMPHOR.—"Carl": You are right; camphor is a poison, and yet it is largely used, as you say, in alleviating pain and curing sores. It is a nervous irritant. If taken in small doses, it acts like alcohol and oplum. If in large quantities, it excites the nervous system even to the extent of camphor spasms and death. Camphor also acts as an irritant on the mucous membrane of the stomach, leading to constipation and ulceration; on these accounts it should not be used without the advice of a physician. Families easily get into the habit of running to the camphor bottle for every trifting aliment, until after a while insidious maladies break out whose origin is little sidious maladies break out whose origin is little

## Brilliants.

Through all my little daily cares there is One thought that comfort brings when e'er Tis this: "God knows." He knows Each struggle that my hard heart makes, bring
My will to His. Often, when night-time come

My heart is full of tears, because the good That seemed at morn so easy to be done, Has proved so hard; but then, remember That a kind father is my judge, I say, "He knows." And so I lay me down with trust. That His good hand will give me needed

To better do His work in coming days.

—Harriet McEwen Kimball

Be careful to go strewing in and out Thy way with good deeds, lest it come about That when thou shalt depart
No low, lamenting tongue be found to say
The world is poorer since thou went'st away,
But make so fair and sweet Thy house of clay, some dusk shall spread about When death unlocks the door and lets thee out.

love thee, Dearest, for thine own dear sake, Not for the sake of love; for love to me Came in thy guise, and bade my heart awake From dreams of love's delight to love of thee. Not for love's sake, but for thy very own— Yet Love, immorfal Love is well content That I should love thee for thyself alone, Since thy sweet self is love's en Not for love's sake I love thee, but for thine love my dream of love—the visi That lured my footsteps to Love's altar shrine And taught my heart to kneel in hope and prayer Till love at last unveiled his hidden grace, And gazing upward I beheld—thy face.

-Edmund Holmes Who made the heart, 't is He alone Decidedly can try us; He knows each chord, its various tone, Each spring, its various bias; Then at the balance let's be mute,

What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted. esisted.

—Robert Burns. Oh, foolish soul that could not watch and wait Until the bud should of itself unfold. Spreading each satin petal in due state.

We never can adjust it;

To show at last its heart of virgin gold! Oh, foolish fingers that could tear and soil The close-furled petals, seeking to disclose Their precious hoard too soon, the bud you s And never know the beauty of the rose! -Mildred Howells, in Harper's

- Mildred Howells, in Harper's.

Roman and Jew upon one level lie;

Great Herod's palaces are ground to dust;

Upon the synagogues are mold and rust;

Night winds among the tottering columns sigh;

Yet sparrows through the massive ruins fly,

And o'er the sacred earth's embroidered crust,

Still goes the sower forth to sow; still must

The shepherd with his sheep sit listlessly.

There towers the mountain, where the teacher spake

spake
In those old times the sweet beatitudes Surviving kings and codes, fair words and feuds There creeps the Jordan to its destined lake, heavy weights depend.

—The hair of the head grows faster in sum—Mary Frances Butts.





Piece Skirt, 12 to 16 yra. 22 to 30 waist.

Misses' Three-Piece Skirt. 4855.

and 16 years of age. Woman's Dart-Fitted Closed Drawers A356.

Many women find drawers without fullness over the hips essential to comfort and to the snug skirts which are demanded by fashion. These excellent ones are closed, the openings being made at the sides, and are cut with direct reference to just such needs. The front portions are fitted with perfect smoothness by means of short hip darts, and the backs are just sumcently full to provide freedom of movement. The leg portions are comfortably wide without being in the least clumsy. As shown they are made of nainsook, with frills of embroidery headed by embroidered beading that is threaded with wash ribbon, but the finish can be lace of rills of the material, and the latter can be any one of the fabrics used for

the latter can be any one of the fabrics used for



Jacket, 12 to 16 yrs.

4358 Circular Skirt, 22 to 30 watst.

Misses' Blouse Jacket. 4857. Missee' Blouse Jacket. 4357.

The blouse consists of the fronts and back and 4s fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seam. The fronts are deeply faced and rolled back to form the revers and are gathered at the lower edge to blouse slightly over the belt. The capes are arranged over the shoulders and the neck is finished with a turn-over collar. To the lower edge is attached a circular basque portion, which can be omitted if a plain blouse is desired. The sleeves are in bishop style, with cuffs cut after the latest model.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is 2½ yards 44 inches wide or 1½ yards 52 inches wide. The pattern, 4357, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

Weman's Circular Skirt With Circular Flounce Portions Attached in Tuck Style. 4358.

The skirt extends to the upper edge of the flounce, and is fitted about the hips by means of short dark and closed invisibly at the back in habit style. The lower edge is finished with a tack beneath which the flounce is attached. The flounce is in two portions that are joined beneath the central tuck, and also has a tuck at the lower edge. The upper edge of the skirt can be finished with the belt or cut on dip outline and underfaced or bound.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 27 inches wide, 6 yards 44 inches wide or 45 yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern, 4385, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 36, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a cats any pattern illustrated on this page, send it cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massachuserrs Proughtar, Boston, Massachuserrs Proughtar, Boston, Massachuserrs



can be missed with a belt, or cut in dip outline and underfaced or bound.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is 34 yards 37 inches wide, 34 yards 44 inches wide, 3 yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern, 4355, is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14

underwear.

The quantity of material required for medium size is 2 yards 35 inches wide, with 3 yards 6 inches wide for frills and 2 yards of beading to trim as illustrated. The pattern, 455, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 36 inch waist measure.



#### The Horse.

New Plans for Great Races.

The races at Rendville next August in clude the following stake events under direction of the N. E. T. H. Breeders Association: The Massachusetts, for 2.12 class trotters, purse \$15,000; the Blue Hill, for trotters, purse \$15,000; the Blue Hill, for 2.30 class trotters, purse \$5000; three-year-olds, trotters, eligible to the 2.25 class, \$3000; 2.16 class for trotters, purse \$3000; the Norfolk, tor 2.24 class pacers, purse \$5000, and the Neponset, for 2.10 class pacers, purse \$5000. At these races, horses not standing to be "in the money" at the end of the third heat are ruled out. By this of the third heat, are ruled out. By this plan it is expected to get rid of the dead wood, and, at the same time, retain the

At Hartford the Charter Oak stake will total \$10,000, the race to be decided in three heats, and every heat a race. The winner of each heat is to get \$1500, and the horse that finishes second in each heat will get \$500. This disposes of \$6000 of the money and leaves \$4000, which will be divided among the horses as they stand in the summaries, as follows: The horse which has made the best showing in the three heats will get \$2000; \$900 goes to the second horse, \$600 to the third and \$500 to the fourth. This plan ought to secure a very lively race through-

#### Good Feeding.

Good upland hay should be of a bright, light green, with a pleasant, sweet smell and free from dust. It is best when from twelve to eighteen months old, for old hay becomes tasteless and innutritious. Heated hay-that is, hay that has undergone too great a degree of fermentation-is a very

amon cause of diabetes. Oats should be heavy, dry, almost split in two, plump and bright in color. They should weigh about forty pounds to forty-four pounds to a bushel. They should be bought by weight, and not by measure. Care should be taken to rub some grains in the hands, to see if the odor of sulphur can be detected. Foxy oats are those which have been damaged, and, while drying in a kiln, have been exposed to the bleaching action of sulphur. These are unwholesome, and a constant cause of diabetes.

Carrots are a very useful food for horses, which are very fond of them. They should be given sliced up with the grain or chopped hay. They are highly recommended for all classes of horses. Another thing absolutely necessary to keep horses in good health is

Barley is given to a sick horse in the form of a malt mash. It is especially useful in the case of a horse that has run down. Another most useful mash is the customary bran mash. It is a safe and mild aperient, and half a teaspoonful of saltpetre should be stirred in with it as a kidney corrective unless the weather be very cold. A bran mash should be given once a week.

Linseed is also, when scalded, a most excellent diet for a horse with a cold or cough; a gallon of linseed tea is the simplest, and at the same time the best, of horse cough mixt-

The prizes offered by Thomas Lawson of Boston for the prettiest names of horses during 1902 were awarded for the following in order as given. Rondo Bell, Baron Lavish, Onward Flight, Exalma, Revenetta and Korolance. In addition he has added special prizes of \$10 each to the following: Heir-to-Royalty, Rose Rumor, Heiress Grace, Aloween, Alciniece, Lady Dare Devil, Alboneer and Aurellette. Mr. Law-son will continue the plan for another year. He-states that he has been governed by a desire to select those which, while being prettily euphonious, have carried an intelligent meaning either in the name itself, or in its selection, or both, and after selecting all those which would meet these requirements, to grade them by a standard of perfection of those different qualities.

A New York paper tells a story about a creature, now in Portland, Me., with head, neck, legs and tail of a horse, but a camel's pouch, hump and frame-work. He is claimed to be half camel, half horse, and has been sold to a museum.

One of the largest pair of horses in the country has recently been sold to a circus company. The pair stand nearly nineteen shands high and weigh 4840 pounds, the weight of the two being nearly equal. They are short legged, with deep, full middle and broad quarters. The color is bay with white feet and faces. They are be pure-bred Englishire stock.

## Marriage and the College-Bred.

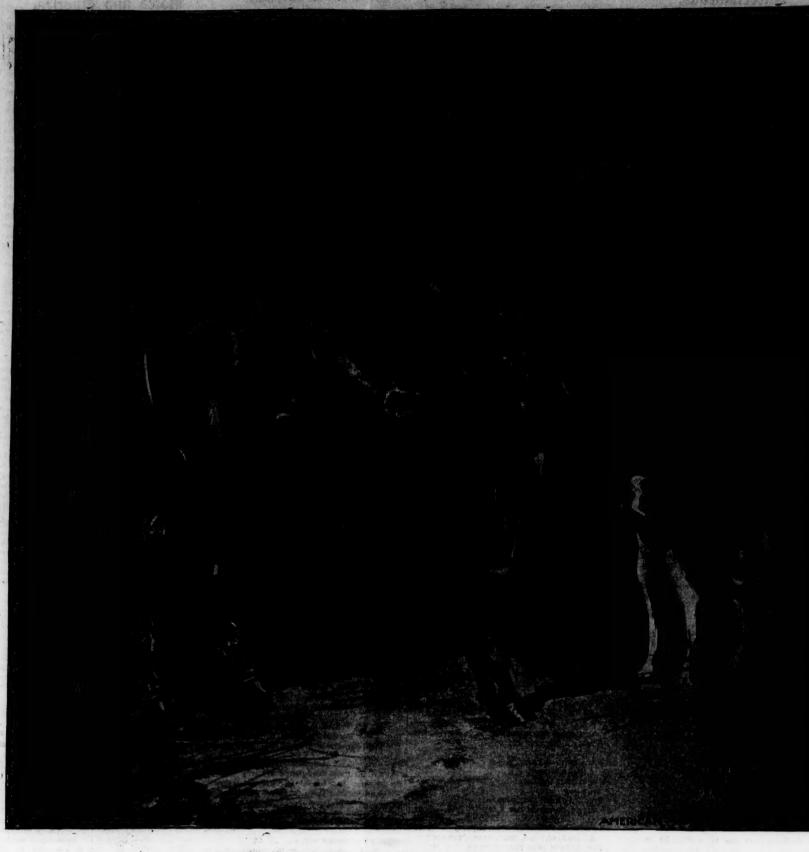
As usual it has remained for President Eliot to say the true thing about the failure of the highly educated part of the American people to reproduce itself and to place the blame for this calamity where it belongs upon the men of the country. Dr. Stanley Hall has recently made investigations and published tables to show that the modernly educated woman, because she marries late, seldom transmits her culture and capabili-ties to more than two children. But the reason for the college woman's deferred marriage the head of Clark University only imperfectly grasped. It is not nearly so much the years spent in study or the ele-vated ideal of this twentleth-century woman that is to blame, as the reluctance of the twentieth-century man to undertake the duties of a husband and father. President Eliot's investigation of twenty-

six classes which have been out of college twenty-five years have shown that twentyeight per cent. of these particular graduates have not married. Surely, it is not to pro-tracted education that the failure on the part of this twenty-eight per cent. to perform the social duties can be attributed. Nor can one place the blame upon lack of income and the expense of the necessities of life. Any Harvard graduate of ordinary endowment is able, when he has been twenty-five years out of college, to support a wife. It is the desire more than the in come which is lacking.

A great deal of stuff is all the time being written to show that the decline of marriage among the more highly educated people is due to the extravagance and ambition of the



The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all linaments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FINISHED ALL CAUTERY OF THE STATE OF THE STATE



THE CELEBRATED MORGAN STALLION VERMONT FLACK HAWK, BY SHERMAN MORGAN.

young women of the day. Undoubtedly, can be successfully grown; the trouble lies there is a measure of truth in the statements with curing it, i. e., picking it and rolling it. that are made to support this assertion. All the tea which has been produced has The luxurious habits of the girl of the been sold at good prices, and the claim is period, her desire to be elegantly clothed, now made that some encouragement should constantly entertained, and provided at the be given to this new American industry. outset of married life with all the comforts It is not thought for a moment that any and conveniences to which she has been accustomed in her -father's house, may well | tion of the duty, but it is believed that congive a young man pause. But this same certed action may result in securing a girl will be quite amenable to reason and to bounty on tea raised in this country. suggestions of economy if these are dictated by affection. The courage of women has never been found wanting when love has lands for tea farms have been selected on urged life in a cottage.

whole duty to the State. The diary of Judge Samuel Sewall sheds great light upon this phase of our forefather's tife. Sewall was an old man when his first wife died, but he promptly conferred with his grown-up children and with all his friends upon the important matter of securing another spouse as speedily as possible. And so successful was he in his persistent wooings that when he died, at the age of eighty, he left a buxom third wife to mourn his sad loss. There is, of course, very much that is intensely amusing in the frank accounts that have come down to us of Judge Sewall's courtship. But underneath it all was an earnest realiza tion that marriage is a duty which a man owes to the State. Something of this same ense of obligation needs to be grasped today by our educated young men. Judge Sewall met his first wife the day he graduated from Harvard, and before he was twenty he was married. A good oldfashioned family was his reward, and all his children were well educated, married

well, and became the progenitors of a veritable race of Sewalls. Today it is only the immigrant class that blithely undertakes the responsibilities of the marriage state. On one of the steamers which arrived in Boston last week, there came a girl of twenty-two, who was met at the wharf and married immediately by a countryman, who, after twelve years in this country (in the course of which he had be-come a naturalized American citizen; was earning the munificent salary of 69 per week. But on this he very cheerfully began married life with the girl of his choice. In strongly marked contrast is this to that twenty-eight per cent. of Harvard graduates who, after being out of college twenty-five years, are still unmarried.

Notes from Washington, D. C. The Secretary of Agriculture is making

preliminary arrangements for the construc-tion of the new \$1,500,000 building authorizeu by Congress as the home for his department. The original specifications contemplated \$2,000,000 for this building, but as Congress cut this amount down they will have to be changed. The exact site for the new building has not yet been determined upon, but it will be somewhere near the old building and in the midst of the beautiful grounds of the Mall. No more satisfactory expenditure has been authorised by Congress than this \$1,560,000. The Department of Agriculture is one of the most useful and, to the people generally, beneficial branches of the Government. Its present quarters are miserably inadequate, and a new build-

The removal of the ten-cent duty on tea growing industry in South Carolina to obtain a bounty on tea equal to this amount. The experiments of the Department of Agriculture have shown that tea can be successfully raised in this country, although for a long time the Government tea farms were held up to unmerciful ridicule. The tea has stimulated those interested in the tea-

amount of argument will obtain the restora-

Experiments are being made in tea-growing in 1 exas. What are considered suitable the Colorado river in that State by Profes-What is needed is a reversion to the Colonial idea that any able-bodied man who is without a wife is not performing his

The Atlantic State Packers Association has been holding a congress in Washington. Land which is under-drained is the land

which can be gotten up first in the spring. If the farmer under-drains nothing else, it usually will pay to drain his kitchen garden. It is hardly an accurate statement of the case to say that because some crop is worth, for instance, fifty cents a bushel, and because one hundred million bushels are estimated destroyed annually in the United States by various insect enemies, exactly \$50,000,000 is lost to American farmers. If the one hundred million bushels destroyed had been marketed in prime condition, it is possible that the general price would have dropped considerably below the fifty cents. That enormous losses occur, however, through insect ravages, is not disputed, and the worst of it is, that because of them, the crops of some sections are almost entirely wiped out. Dr. H. C. McCook, in an article in Harper's Weekly, gives some startling statistics on insect destruction. The chinch bug, he says, caused a loss of \$30,000,000 in 1871, upwards of \$100,000,000. The Rocky-mountain locust or grasshopper in 1874 destroyed \$100,000,000 of the crops in 1874 de mated destroyed annually in the United Rocky-mountain locust or grasshopper in 1874 destroyed \$100,000,000 of the crops in Kansas. Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa alone. For many years the cotton caterpillar caused an annual average loss in the Southern States of \$15,000,000, while in 1868 and 1873 the loss reached \$30,000,000. The fly weevil, our most destructive enemy to stored grains, particularly throughout the South, inflicts an annual loss in the whole country of \$40,000,000. The codling moth, the chief ranger of the apple and pear crops,

destroys every year fruit valued at \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The damage to live stock inflicted by the ox bot, or ox warble, amounts to \$36,000,000. "These are fair samples," says Dr. Mc-Cook, "of the enormous money losses produced in one country by a few of the pigmy captains of pernicious industry, whose hosts operate in the granaries, fields, stock farms and the stock yards of our country. What is the grand total? In 1899, E. Dwight Sanderson, after careful consideration of the whole field, put the annual loss in the United States from insects at \$400,-GUY E. MITCHELL.

Maine Farm Notes.

The winter is wearing away. It has been thus far mild. One week in December was pretty cold, but since then it has been moderate. Feb. 13 it snowed steadily all

apples are hardly salable at any price. Several of my neighbors have lost a cow each from no apparent cause. Oxen are out of fa-hion here in Kennebec, where we have been accustomed to exhibit the best teams of oxen and steers in the State. Market men are peddling Chicago beef to farmers, while the farmers are making ream and butter, and getting more money than they ever got on oxen. Kennebec County, Me. D. H. THING.

The Largest Fertilizer Works in the

The interest in good road-making seems to have stimulated a great desire for information on this subject; the Department of Agriculture has had to reprint four of its bulletins on the good-road question.

The Atlantic Commercial fertilizers is the quick-that I have ever grown. I ask as a favor that all who purchase seed from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes to sell as I often buy from my considerable farming is known. The sale of Bradley from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes to sell as I often buy from my considerable farming is known. The sale of Bradley from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes to sell as I often buy from my considerable farming is known. The sale of Bradley from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes to sell as I often buy from my considerable farming is known. The sale of Bradley from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes to sell as I often buy from my considerable farming is known. The sale of Bradley from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes to sell as I often buy from my considerable farming is known. The sale of Bradley from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes to sell as I often buy from my constant the constant from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes to sell as I often buy from my constant from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes to sell as I often buy from my constant from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes to sell as I often buy from my constant from me will report whenever they have any of these potatoes. is said and done, it is the yield that tells the story. Farmers who use Bradley's year in and year out affirm coulidently that no other brand of fertilizer equals Bradley's for producing uniformly good crops in the shortest time, and in that condition which insures the highest market Wis, making freight very low.

prices for the various crops.

Perhaps you had better write to Bradley Fertilizer Works, Boston, Mass., for complete particulars, and see that your local agent gives you

#### EARLY SIX WEEKS POTATO. This Potate Will Produce a Fine Crop Where Others Fail.

To prove this claim, I have only to present to

aged just twenty-seven bushels to the acre.

The Early Six-Weeks were on one side of the field and came last. Imagine our surprise when we commenced digging these potatoes to find that they were nearly full-grown, great, nice large tubers. We thought under the circumstances the quality could not be very good and tested some on the table, and now we were surprised again to find that they were the best potatoes we had used this season. How this potatoes we had used this season. How this potatoe such a fine yield of tubers of excellent quality, under such unfavorable conditions—which nearly ruined all the other varieties—was a wonder to all who saw them harvested. My experience with this great potato proves that it is the quickaged just twenty-seven bushels to the acre. with this great potato proves that it is the quick-est grower, and the greatest wonder of any potato

get from my customers and paud them nearly \$1.80
per bushel, and then was unable to fill all my
orders, so great was the demand. Price of seed
potatoes will be found in our advertisement.
Western orders can be shipped from Clinton,

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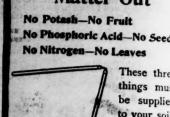
Mechanics' Building, February 23, 24, 25, 26.

Judging of different breeds and exhi-TRICK DOGS

for the work in digging.

My men dug over the field and carefully measured the yield of the common varieties (which were the size of hens eggs) and found they avertage.

Will make up a continuous programme from 10 A. M. Monday until 10 P. M. Thursday.



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OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in 500 Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.

WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. Rif-GLE, Flora, Ind.

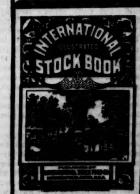
OR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will sell cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O. OR SALE—One good jack and two jennets. Address BOX 105, Patricksburg, Ind.

COR SALE OR TRADE—An English Shire stallion, coming three years old; a good one. W. H. ONES, Quimby, Ia., R. D. No. 1.

WANTED—A fast pacer for the free-for-all class; must be able to go three times in 2.06 or 2.07. Address EARNEST MADDOX, Ellensburg, Wash.

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Boston's record in of little losses is mit two very big ones.